The Triall of Maist. Dorrell,

Or

A Collection of Defences against Allegations not yet suffered to receiue conuenient answere.

Tending

To cleare him from the Imputation of teaching *Sommers* and others to counterfeit possession of *Diuells*.

That

The mist of pretended counterfetting being dispelled, the glory of Christ his royall power in casting out Diuels (at the prayer and fasting of his people) may euidently appeare.

Iohn 7. 51.

Doeth our Law iudge a man before it heare him, and know what he hath done?

Proverb. 14. 15.

The foolish will beleeue euery thing, but the Prudent will consider his steppes.

1599.

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To the right honorable & righteous Iudge, Sir *Iohn Poppham* Knight, Lorde chiefe Iustice of England, and one of her Maiesties most honorable privy Counsell: Increase of wisedome and sincerity, to carry himself, as hither to, so more and more faithfully in matters of God and the Queene, &c.

(***)

THE Iniquitie of these times considered, I thinke it happy (right honorable vpright and worthy Iudge) that there is such an one, as your Ho: is, to whō answer may be made of all ỹ things whereof M. Dorr. is accused by the Prelates: chiefly because you haue the knowledge of all Customes and Lawes which are in this Nation. Wherefore I beseech you to heare me patiently. The cause which I am to recommend to your Lo. favourable and iust consideration is of great importance, and yet will not bee suffered to receaue iust defence from him whom it most concerneth. Wherfore as I am to open my mouth for the dumme in the cause of a childe of destruction, so, let your iudgement be as a Robe and a Crowne: that the blessing of him that is ready to perish may come vpon you. And let it not be objected against me, That hee which medleth with the strife that belongeth not vnto him, is as one that taketh a dogg by the eares. For the maintenance of this cause tendeth aswell to the Glorie of Christ, as to the credit of M. Dorrell: & therefore wisdome is to be iustified of all her Children. Indeede I graunt there be many no lesse willing and more able, (for wisdome and learning) to manage this matter then I am. But I knowe none that hath vsed moe meanes to be truly and thoroughly informed in this cause (whereof at the first I was indeed very doubtfull) then I haue don: and therefore I think my selfe bound in conscience, being perswaded my selfe to perswade others, and to iustifie wisdome (as I may) in this case. Which I cannot do more conveniently then by presenting to your L. patient and iudiciall reading these Collections

Act. 25. & 6.

Prov. 31.

Iob. 29. 14.

Pro. 26.

Mat. 11.

Luc. 22.

which I haue withall ſincerity (God is my witnes) gathered togeather out of printed bookes, written reportes of ſundry faithfull & diſcret brethren preſent at the pleading on *Whitſoneue*, & out of certaine Apologeticall anſwers of M. *Dorrell* himſelfe and other. I beſeech your Lo. as you haue receaued the loue of the truth to reade them ouer. They be but ſhort, and therefore quickly reade: and they bee ſo pithy that they will informe your Lo. more ſoundly then all the hearing you haue had. Which hearing notwithſtanding, there be many weighty reaſons that ſhould moue your Lo to enter into a better conſideration of a cauſe ſo generally hearkened after, and concerning as highly the glory of Chriſte our Saviour as it doth merely the credit of a faithfull Miniſter.

Act.2.10.

I. For it cannot be but conveivent, that your Lo (beeing a Counſailer & imployed in hearing of this cauſe) ſhould faithfully report the truth thereof to her Maieſtie, to whoſe Royall doome, as to a ſoueraigne ſalue, M. *Dorrell* committeth the wounded creditt of his holy Miniſtery. That her Maieſties moſt excellent ſpirit may reioyce in the Lorde who addeth to ſo longe and happy Goverment ſuch a notable ſigne of his heavenly favour, as either the glorious manifeſtation of his mighty power ouer the enemie of mankind in this part of his Church wherevnto hee hath vouchſafed to make her grace a Nurſing Mother, or ſuch Prelats as (herein) are not like them of ỹ Romiſh Synagogue who by falſe miracles draw fooliſh people to their vaine ſuperſtitiō. In perfourming which duty, your Lo. cannot take a better courſe then that which *Feſtus* tooke who examined Paule the ſecond time, that hee might write a certaine truth to Cæſar to whom Paul had appealed. Where it may pleaſe your Lo. to obſerue, that *Feſtus* did not heare againe the plaintifes, but only Paul the defendāt whom he had heard before at large. For when the Highe Prieſts & Elders of the Iewes deſired iudgement vpon their only information, *Feſtus* aunſwered, That it is not the manner of the *Romains* (for favour) to puniſh any, before that he, which is accuſed, haue the accuſers before him, and haue place to defend himſelfe concerning the crime. But in this caſe may it pleaſe your Lo likewiſe to conſider That the Prelats (whom you haue heard againe and againe) do preſſe iudgment vpon their heaped informacions, and yet concerning them, M. *Dorr* hath not had convenient place to defend himſelf. And therefore there is great reaſon, that before you certifie her Maieſtie: your Lo. ſhould ſatisfie your owne conſcience by reading theſe his collected defences: wherby the principall allegations (if not all o fany force) vrged on Whitſoneue, are ſeuerally and (I am perſwaded) fully and truly anſwered.

Act.25.26.

25. ver:15 16.

To

To come somewhat neerer your selfe I pray you (good my Lord) remember your diligence in hearing, and sincerity in determining causes in other Courtes (namely in the Starr-chamber) where the ears of many heare you iudge vprightly and freely without respect of persons (yea honorable persons dissenting from you) and they blesse you, and so remembring your selfe, examine your own hart why you should not manifest the like diligence & sincerity in this cause. What? Is it in respect of the Lordly Bishops? O! Be it far from you that you should be like such of whom it is said: *Neuertheless euen among the chiefe Rulers many beleeued in him but because of the Pharises they did not confesse him.* Nay rather this is conceived of your Ho that howsoever Pashur the Priest (appointed Governour in the house of the Lorde) did smite Ieremy, put him in the Stockes, and (with other Priestes) would hastily bring his innocent bloud vpon themselues, yet your Lo. will with the Princes of Iudah, consider better of Ieremyes cause. If then not respect of persons, is it for that this cause is proceeded in *ex officio*, and not iudicially as a cause betwene party and party? Indeed it is to officiously proceeded in, but the truth is, The cause is betweene party and party: I say not betwene a faithfull servant of Iesus and a periured Boy, but betwene Michaell and the old Serpent, Christ Iesus and the envious man. For Iesus pleadeth (by M. *Dorrell*) that his great name, which ought to bee glorious among all Christians is highly dishonored, by calling into question his mighty power in casting out Divells at the prayer and fasting of his holy people. On the contrary parte Satan, who long since moved the Pharisees (even against their own consciences) to charge Christ with casting out of Diuells by the power of Belzebub, doth eftsoons (by his instruments) traduce such dispossession pretending it to bee but very counterfaiting. If then a loyall Iudge will diligently heare wharsoeuer can be said in behalfe of her Maiestie in a cause wherein she is pretended to be a party, much more religiously will your Lo. (being a Christian Indge) heare whatsoeuer can bee said in the behalfe of Iesus, in a cause wherin he is pretended to be a party. And whether the name of Iesus be more glorified (indeede) by vndoubted dispossession, or pretended counterfaiting, your faithfull hart cā quickly iudge. If by vndoubted dispossession, then as good policy as that, whereby M. *Moore* is not called into any question about the dispossession of 7. in Lancashire, might direct Christian Magistrates to bend their authority rather to manifest the Glory of Christe, then (altogeather) to obscure the same by pretended counterfaiting.

What soever other do, heare you (ô worthy Iudge) what

the Spirite speaketh evidently and plentifully (concerning this very * cause) from the 22. vers. to the 38. of the 12. chap. of Mathew where you may first generally obserue; that Satan neuer set himself so earnestly against any miracle wrought by Iesus as against this of dispossession. For perceiving the people hereby occasioned to take Iesus for the Sonne of David, he moved the Pharisees to traduce the same as before is said: and contrariwise Iesus conceiving how highly this miracle concerned the glorie of his Name, did never take his owne part more earnestly then in iustifying the same. From whence wee may learne, that Christ his people should shew forth the vertue of him, by whose name they are called Christians in mainteyning his cause so much the more resolutly, as Satan by his instruments shall oppose himselfe malitiously. But so it is in this cause: For Satan perceiving thousands of the best professors (among whom not a few be honorable, worshipfull, & learned) occasioned by the dispossession of Sommers and 9. other to glorifie the name of Iesus, yea so, that *Nottingham* (heretofore not so forward) became (for a time) very zealous (as I heare) in hearing the worde: Satan (I say) perceiving such a consequent of dispossession, moved sundry adversaries to traduce the same, as Papists who deny any such power to be in our Churrh, Atheists who scorne whatsoever tendeth to prove that there is a God or a Divel, But especially certeine Prelates, who (being grosser in their conceipt then the Pharisees) by discrediting 12. sufficient Commissioners, 6. worshipfull Gentlemen, and 6. learned Preachers, by suppressing 17 sufficient depositions, by withhoulding M. *Dorr.* from answering at large for himselfe, make it (forsooth) a matter of counterfaiting. And yet I must needes say that the L. B. of London (as I haueheard) was fumbling about some proofe, That M Dorrell did cast out Divells by witchraft or coniuration But (belike) he remembreth, that so he might overthrow his first pretended counterfaiting These thinges well weighed, it followeth that all Christians ought to take this cause to heart: and to further the manifestation of truth, no lesse zealously thē the Prelats would obscure it indirectly. If all Christians, then especially it behoveth your L. so to do, having authority even in that case. But the rather because all the godly (whose desire to bee satisfied is not to be despised) attribute most to your L. faithfulnes, yea the Prelates seeme to lay the burthen on your H. For Mistris *Dorrell* and Mistr *Moore* suing to the L. Bishop of Cant that their husbandes might haue (at least) the liberty of prison, were referred to your Lo. as to him, that gaue the sentence of close impri-

ving that spossess (in these es) is no racle. .23. .24.

Imprisonment, till further punishment were decreed: and it is likely if further punishment be determined, your Lo. shalbe put to pronounce the same.

Secondly in Christ his apologeticall discourse your Lo. may consider sundry forcible reasons to perswade due regard of the Lordes worke so wonderfull in our eyes, if we will not cast a vaile before them. Which be these: First Christ *iustifieth* dispossession with vnaunswerable argumentes in the *25. 26. 27. verses, and then hee *reproveth* the traducing thereof. Concerning the former I refer your Lo. to these Collections. The *reproofe* Christ prosecuteth by *noting the offendours*, and by *censuring the sinne*. *Hee noteth* (as with a blacke cole) *the offendours*, *in the 33. 34 35. verses*, where he thus argueth, *An evill tree cannot bringe foorth good fruite*. Therefore no merveill though envious Pharisees traduce the Spirit or Finger of God. To apply: Lordly Bishopes in the iudgment of most, if not of all learned Preachers of the Gospell in England, France, Scotlande, and the low Countryes (except Soul-killing non-residents, and ambitious aspirers to to the Prelacy) are plants which (in respect of their ecclesiasticall dignitie) the heavenly Father hath not planted in his Church by the hande of his Sonne: who onely (having all power committed to him) appointeth what callinges ecclesiasticall hee thinketh best for the building of his Church. If this iudgement be sound, then better proceedings then these against M Dorrell cannot be ordinarily expected from them, especially against such as desire the Church to bee reformed of the Romish Hierarchy and Ceremonies enforced. As for your Lo. better fruits are expected from the same, as from a tree planted in the Courts of the Lord, and that by his owne right hand.

4.

* Mat. 12.

Mat. 28. 18. 19. Eph. 4. 8. 11. 12. 13. 1. Cor. 12. 5.

The sinne is censured *by discouering* either the *corruption*, *or danger* thereof. The former is performed by proving *wherein*, and shewing *against whom* the offence is committed. Christ proveth *wherein*, after this manner in the 28. and 29. verses. Only the *Kingdome* (that is the souveraigne power) *of God* can cast the strong & envious man out of his possession: therefore in traducing dispossession, ye traduce y kingdom of God. This argument applyeth it self. I therefore only admonish you to think of it seriously: & the rather, because Atheists abound in these dayes and witchcraft is called into question. Which error is confirmed by denying dispossession. & both these errors confirm Atheists mightily. For thus will they gather if 11. possessed (at sundry times & in sundry places) were all counterfeits, why should we thinke there is any possession at all?

5.

If neither possession, nor witchcraft, (contrary to that hath bene so longe generally & confidently affirmed) why should we thinke that there are Divells? If no Divells, no God.

6. Christ sheweth *against whom* the sinne is committed namely against *himselfe* and the *holy Ghost*. Against *himselfe* in respect of the *matter* to wit the very slandering of dispossession, arguing to this purpose in the 30. vers. My Royall authoritie is so great, that *whosoever is not with me is against mee:* much more ye, who traduce so glorious an effect of my Kingly power. This argument ought to moue all faithfull Christians to take part with Christ, whosoeuer bee on the contrary: much more your Lo carefully to enforme your selfe in this case, least (vnawares) you confederat with them, with whom you should not consent. For answerably to this reason of Christ) it is elswhere written: *Whosoeuer wilbe a frende of the world, maketh himselfe the enemy of God.* A notable example whereof we haue in Pilat, who beeing loth to displease the high Priest, became guilty of innocēt bloud for all the washing of his handes.

a.8.12.13
m.4.4.

7. Christ proceedeth in the 31. verse to shew this sin to be not only an offence against himself (who then appeared to ye Pharisees in the shape of a servant) but in respect of the maner or minde wherewith they did traduce this miracle to bee also *Blasphemy against the holy Ghost.* As if he should thus speak vnto the Pharisees, *I know your theughts* and immaginations exalted against the acknowledging of me to bee Christ, and hatefull against reformation which cannot bee avoyded. In envy whereof ye malitiously (even against your owne consciences) traduce the Spirit, the Finger or power of God so evident in this miracle, & therefore ye blaspheme *the holy Ghost.* That the Prelates (which nowe sett them selues against dispossession) be guilty of this vnpardonnable sinne, I will not say. But (without doubt) their hatred of reformation carieth them (as I am perswaded) somtimes to far. and their crooked courses about *Sommers*, with their deepe silence touching the 7 dispossessed in Lancashier occasioneth me verily to thinke ye in their hearts they acknowledge vndoubted dispossession. As for your Lo I beseech the same (as you tender the comfort of your own soul) to pray with David saying, *O cleanse me from my secret faults, and keepe me from the presumptuous sin* of wilfull reiecting (as libels) the informations of truth touching the royall power of Christ in casting out Divells, so shall I be free from this great offence.

t.4.25.26
Cor.10.5
h 4.21.25
ebr.9.10
a.19.12.13

Lastly Christ discouereth the *danger of* this sinne, For in the 32. 36. 37. verses he concludeth to this effect, Men are either *iustified or condemned by their wordes, therefore accompt is to*

be given at the last day of every idle worde, much more of the vnpardonnable sinne of blasphemy against the holy Ghost. Which argument may move your H: to say (that which God hearkneth for) *what have I done*, in countenancing such proceedings against M. *Dorrell*; and *what haue I done* in taking occasion to condemne him, because hee said *Sommers* is now possessed. Wherin if he be deceaved, It is but an error in opinion, impling rather his simplicity then otherwise, and yet he pretendeth some ground, to witt *proofe* of reposseſſion, and pleadeth that if *Sommers* can do his Feates (so called and as is pretended) so strangely as is deposed, he must needs be reposſessed: If not, then obiected counterfeiting is but deluding Gods people, abusing authority, & eclipsing Christ his glory which should rather be cleared. If that your heart smite you, let (O Christian Iudge) my counsell be acceptable to you, Breake of this sinne and heale this error by taking that course which (out of the premisses briefly collected) I thus conclude. *Ier. 8. 6.* *Dan. 4. 2.*

If 1. (as *Festus*, so) your Lo. should throughly informe your selfe more Certeinly to certifie our Cæsar to whom M. *Dorrell* appealeth. 2. If your Lo. ought to be noleſſe diligent and sincere in this ease of dispossession wherein Christ is a party, then in a cause wherein her Maiestie is a party. 3 If all Christians (specially your Lo.) should endeavor the manifestatiō of vndoubted dispossession no lesse zealously then many would obscure it indirectly. 4 If it be the fruite of a good tree, planted in the Court of the Lorde to advance the glory of Christ in this Cause. 5. If traducing dispossession be an impeachement to the Kingdom of God, and confirmation of Papistes and Atheistes. 6. If he that is not with Christ by iustifying dispossession is pronounced to be openly against Christ. 7. If malitious traducing of dispossessiō be blasphemy against the holy Ghost, and we are to feare all steps leading in the same And 8. If every idle word spoken to the preiudice of dispossession shall be punished at the day of iudgment. Then I require you in the name of Iesus (our Kinge and Saviour) patiently and iudicially to reade these Collections, and (abhorring his example, who to get favor of the Iewes left Paule bound) to be an honorable meane that M. Dorrell may haue time and place convenient, to proue and pleade for himselfe, and then if he cannot iustifie his cause, let him bee made a publike example of severity against such vngodly counterfeiting. *act. 24. 2.*

But if he can manifest vndoubted dispossession,
let the name of Iesus be magnified in his
Church to the conversion or con-
fusion of Papistes and
Atheistes.

TO

To the Reader.

BEcause sundry supposed these Collections might be offensiue to the Lord chief Iustice of England and the Prelates: the Authour (though after diligent paines therein taken) would not publish them. They therefore comming to my handes by occasion, I thought it a great iniurie to suppresse them, and so the godly to bee depriued of that benefite which no doubt may come by them. Not that I would be more careles in offending then the Authour, but that I presume the right Honorable L. chief Iustice will take no offence to be admonished and rightly informed in a matter so highly touching not onely the good name of one man, but euen the credit of the Gospell, and the glory of Christ him selfe: and wherein his L. hath had and is to haue an especiall stroke, but as yet by the iniurious dealing of some of the Prelates (especially the L. B. of Lond.) hath not fully nor sufficiently heard the same. Hoping the rather of his L. patience heerein, for that his H. (since the last hearing of the matter at Lambeth on Whitson eve last) namely in his circuit in Suff. did heare euidently proued vnto him, that a Maid there was handled and tormented very grieuously, in many things as Sommers and the rest were. Whether it may be called Possession or Obsession, or any other proper name, I for my part will not striue, (neither is it materiall) but will leaue it to bee decided by the learned. Onely this may suffice, that they were fearfull and straunge vexations of the Deuill in Gods displeasure against vs, whiche could not possibly be done by any humane

wayes or meanes whatsoeuer: which is the very maine point in controuersie. For the further and more manifest clearing whereof, and for the satisfying of all such as are indifferently carried in this cause, I haue thought good to adde to the ende of this Treatise, a brief Narration of these accidentes which befell the said Maid in Suffo. Wherein neither M. Dorr, nor any of his friendes had dealing, and therefore the more materiall for their clearing in their cause.

Presuming therefore on the lawful fauour of that Honorable & worthy Iudge, I am withall the rather imboldned to publish these Collections. First, because (being my self an eare-witnes at Lambeth on Whitson eve last, when the Allegations in this Treatise mentioned were obiected against M. Dorrell, & comming thither with an indifferent minde to be satisfyed in the truth (yea rather I protest mistrusting Mr Dorr. then otherwise) I heard and saw to my great grief, that he could not be permitted (although very humbly & earnestly he intreated the same) to make his particular defences to the said allegations as they were laid to his charge: but was still fro time to time cut off by the L. B. of London especially, in the very materiall & maine pointes which tended to his clearing, yea also in these which the L. chief Iustice (very honorably) seemed desirous to be satisfyed in. Who would now & then giue him leaue to speak, yet could not heare him to any purpose, being still interrupted by the L. B. of Lond who fed him with these wordes, Staye, heare another matter, you shalbe heard at large anon. &c. and yet not then neyther suffred him to make his apologie, saue only to an obiection or 2. Which was to so good purpose, & tended

ded

ded so directly to his clearing in the waightiest matters against him, that I doubt not if he had bene permitted to proceede in the rest, he would haue satisfied or at least giuen cause of suspense vnto the H. and Wor. there assembled. But being in the chief matter and that which touched the quicke, the L. B. of Cant. or Lond. interrupted him saying, My LL. I thinke it not fit he should be suffered thus to goe on. For what cause, I doubt not but those of discretion both did and can iudge well enough.

Another reason and that (not the least) mooving me to publish this Treatise, is because I heare that the L. of Lond. is writing a booke against Mr Dorell. Now I doubt not these Collections will in some measure (though briefly) answer all the obiections of any moment which he shall publish. Onely we doubt that he will, as he did at the said last hearing, curtall the Depositions of such persons as by reexamining may seeme in some things to make against Mr Dorell, (which yet in some thinges being layde togeather doe make much for him) leaving out altogeather that which by the same Deponents might serue to cleare him any way. Which thing if he doe againe, it will proove but a trick of his *wonted dealing, and will do him small pleasure or credit in the end. And I doubt not Mr Dorell will (if he may be permitted) sufficiently defend him selfe at large, if occasion require. In themeane time this smal discourse may serve I trust, in some steed, sith he being a Prisoner, can not doo what he would, or in reason he should. Septemb. 30. 1599.

* In his booke of Scotti{ing and Geneating &c.

Allegations
Againſt Mr Dorrell, Made at *Lambeth* the 26. of May. 1599.

With ſuch Defences as are made in his behalfe.

He challengeth to him ſelfe a ſingular gift to caſt out Divells for vaine glory ſake. Allegatiõ 1.

1. Mr Dorrell his profeſſion is, that howſoever it hath pleaſed the Lord to vſe his poore Miniſtery of prayer, &c. in the diſpoſſeſſion of ſundry: Yet he doth not challenge (neither ever did) anie ſpeciall gift therein aboue the leaſt of his brethren, or anie private Chriſtiã; and his practiſe (anſwerable to that profeſſion) doth manifeſt the contrary to that frivolous imputation. Which alſo may be witneſſed by his letters to Mr *Starkey* in *Lancaſhire*, and to Mr *Aldridge* of *Nottingham*, by thouſandes that have heard him in Pulpit diſclaime ſuch a gifte, by 16. Miniſters in *Leyceſter ſhiere* that vrged him to goe to the 7. in Mr *Starkeys* houſe; by other Preachers, & by *Darlings* friends that could not entreat him to ioine with them in faſting, &c. Defenſe. 1.

2. But admit vainglory (whereof yet God 2.

is

is only Iudge) it may reprove the person, but not overthrowe the cause.

Allegation 2. *Mr Dorrell taught 4. to counterfeite, viz: Katherine Wright of Ridg way lane in the County of Darby, Tho. Darling of Burton in the County of Stafford, Mary Couper, & William Sommers of Nottingham. For the signes of possessiō & dispossessiō were alike in all. Therefore these 4. and 7. in Lācashire were counterfectes, and taught by Mr Dorrell.*

Defence. 1. Besides his Negatiue oath (which also † 4. grave, godly, and learned Divines offered to confirme as compurgators according to the lawe) Mr Dorrell solemly protesteth, that he is most free from teaching any to counterfeit either possession or dispossession. 2. In ordinary course of law the affirmatiue part proveth, but in this course the affirmatiue is suppressed, & the negative enforced. For in this cause cōcerning a matter of fact, Mr Dorrell should proove that there was vndoubted possession and dispossession. But that will not be admitted. 3. The 7. in Lancashire are spokē of to no other purpose but to imply; that for the reason of like handling, if the other 4. were counterfets, then these 7. were likewise. Which Mr *Dorrell* graunteth & retorteth thus:

† *Maister Browne. M. Porter. M. Evington. M Brinsley*

1.

2.

3.

thus: If those 7. had the same signes of possession & dispossession; if they were cured by the same meanes, to wit, by fasting and prayer, and if they did not counterfet, then is it likely that Mr Dorr. did not teach the other 4. to counterfeit. But the 2. former are graunted to haue ben at least in shew. And M. Dorrell presumeth no counterfeiting can bee imagined in them. Because then the L. B. of London, who hath labored (night and day) to prove the other 4. to be counterfeits, sent his pursivant for som to be examined, and addressed *Harsenett* his examiner, and *Pigott* his secretary to Chesterfeild in Darbyshire there to examine *Katherine Wright* her possession, which was 12. years agoe, would not have lost so great a pray, having had a large discourse thereof, but would haue made som shew of proofe or at least demaunded som answer from M. *Dorr.* touching the same, and charged M. *Moore* therewith (against whom hee wanted matter) or (in so long time of imprisonment) examined them partners in that dispossession) about the same. But (belike) the L. B. of London vnderstanding 2. of the 7. were but 10. years old, & therefore could not possibly counterfeit so strange thinges; knowing *Jane*

Ashton

Aſhton (an other of the 7) is repoſſeſſed, & by Popiſh Prieſtes made a ſpectacle to Papiſtes; reading M. *Starkey* (the gentleman in whoſe houſe the 7. were) his confident lettre to the L. B. of Cheſter, who by the direction (as he ſaid) of one in great place, (belike the L.B. of London) required true certificate; and hearing (it may be) the report of ſundry of credit in Lancaſhire, thought that caſe to be cleare, and therefore hurtfull to the reſt of his proceedings if it were drawen into queſtion. 4. If many thinges were donne or ſuffered by theſe 4. which cannot poſſiblie be coũterfetted, then Mr. Dorrell could not teach them: if not them, why the reſt? But ſuch things he proved to be donne or ſuffered by *Sommers*: and may be proved (if commiſſion were graunted) by the reſt. Therefore M. Dorrell did not teach them. 5. If Maiſter Dorrell did teach all 4. why is not time & place (neceſſary circumſtances) ſpoken of in the 3. firſte ſuppoſed counterfeits, but only in the laſt? For if he did teach them, there muſt needes bee a time when, and a place where, he did teach them. 6. The reaſon doth not prove that Maiſter Dorrell taught any to conterfeit: for by the ſame reaſon Chriſt may be convinced of the

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ſame ſinne, which were impiety to admit. Sith ſundry by him diſpoſſeſſed had the like ſignes as our ſuppoſed Counterfeites had, Mar. 1.24.26.&9.18.20.26. Lu.4.35.

7 Indeed Mai. Dorr. graunteth that the like handling may argue the ſame teacher or handler, as the like proper ſymptomes may argue the ſame cauſe. But any religious and reaſonable mā may argue the Divell to be that teacher or handler: conſidering the ſignes of poſſeſſion and diſpoſſeſſeſſion in theſe 4. were like to thoſe poſſeſſed in Chriſts time, and ſome of them not poſſible to be counterfeited. 7.

Catharin Wright depoſeth counterfeiting. Allegation 3.

Firſt her ſuppoſed feates were either impoſſibilies, or ſuch as any (not wilfully bent to ſpeak againſt his owne perſwaſiō) would ſay they were the effectes of an vncleane Spirit, and not counterfeitings: *viz.* 1. In her fits ſhe was ſo oft caſt into the fire and water, that ſhee was chained to a poſt. 2. She was caſt into ſundry wels, yet being ſought and found was without hurt. 3. otherwiſe (as by cutting her throate) ſhee would haue deſtroyed her ſelfe. 4. Trāces ſupernaturall. 5. Strength. 6. Knowledge. 7. Swelling ſo as her body and necke were ſwollen twiſe as big as they were wont to Defence. 1.

be. 8. A thing (as if quick) felt ſtirring vp and down in her body: and drink brought in her thirſt (in moſt ſtrange ſort) ſprouted out of the cup vp to the roofe of the parlor. 2. *Catherine Wright* diſpoſſeſſed by Prayer, was repoſſeſſed and ſo continued from the 18. to the 30. yeare of her age, or thereabout. In all which time it is marvel that none could perceave her counterfeiting before Harſenet came, nor ſhee bee wearie thereof: ſith thereby ſhe is deprived of Mariage, and other cõforts of this life. 3. All this while ſhe hath dwelled with her Father and Mother in an obſcure place, where ſhe hath not, nether can reape profit by her counterfeiting. 4. Since her cõfeſſion, ſhee doeth, or ſuffered the ſame things ſtill. Therefore to bee puniſhed, or to be reputed no counterfeit. 5. If ſhe had not confeſſed, Harſenet, &c. threatned to burne her feet. But preſently after ſhe cam from the Cõmiſſioners ſhe bewayled her periurie. 6. Ma. *Ed. Beersfoord* examined vpon oath would have ſet downe ſome of the ſtrange thinges he ſawe, but Harſenet caſt away the paper, ſaying, If you will have a miracle you ſhall aunſwer it before my L. of London. 7. But let it be admitted that ſhe confeſſing the counterfeiting of im-

impoſſibilities, ſaieth true. What is this to M. Dorrell, who had never ſeene her before ſhee was brought to *Maunsfield*, (where M. Dorr. dwelt) by one Ma. Beckingham (Parſon of *Bilſtrop*) his appointment, of whom helpe was expected, after it had ben ſought for of one Arthur a Cõiurer: who, after he had raiſed a Divell (in a likenes not remembred,) was inſtantly apprehended by the L. Darcies meanes.

Katherine Wright hath depoſed that at Maunsfield Dorrell bad hir anſwer in a ſtraunge voice, and ſay Middlecub, when he ſhould aske the name of the Spirit. Allegatiõ. 4.

1. Mai. Dorrell denyeth that, or any other ſuch inſtruction, as he ſhall anſwere at the dreadful day of iudgemẽt: which he thinketh (all circumſtances conſidered) ſhall countervaile her inforced oath, & the rather ſith none other doth witnes the ſame. Deſenſe. 1.

2. But this is to ſmall purpoſe were it true: it only ſheweth that M. Dorrell taught her to vſe ſome wordes in her ſuppoſed counterfeiting renued, which he calleth repoſſeſſion, and not her former feates. Which wordes a boy can teach her, wheras it paſſeth Dorrells skill to teach thoſe ſtraunge things ſpoken of before. 3. *Kather. Wright* after ſhe had forſworne her ſelfe, was tou- 2. 3.

ched in conſcience, ſorrowfully confeſſed her periury, and was in moſt miſerable taking through trouble of minde becauſe of the ſame. Of her recovery I doe not heare.

Allegation. 5. *Dorrell lay on Katherine Wrights belly, and was ſo foũd by one Beckingham a Miniſter, who plucked him of by the heeles, & thruſt him out of the Chamber. Which lying M: Dorrell hath depoſed to haue bene, in imitation of Elias and Paule.*

Defenſe. 1. 1. In deed the L.B. of London examined M. Dorrell vpon his oath, wherfore he lay vpon or beſide *Kathar. Wright*, & though M. Dorrell anſwered that hee did not well remẽber the reaſon of a matter of no moment donne 12. or 13. yeares agoe, yet the L.B. would needes haue preſent aunſwere one or other. M. Dorr. thus vrged did anſwer, that it might be in ſome childiſh imitation of the Prophet and the Apoſtle, becauſe (at that time) he was yong in age, & Divinitie. But whẽ he had better thought of the matter, he remembred him ſelfe, returned withal convenient ſpeed he could, and vpõ his oath abſolutely denying ſuch

2. imitation, confidently affirmed, 2. That he lay not vpon her belly but on her ſide, and that was to helpe one *Edward Loade*

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(who by him ſelf tryed in vayne) to keepe her downe in her fitt; That Beckingham was not preſent when that lying was; and that many women (and amongſt the reſt M. Dorr. owne wife) were then preſent in the roome, which was no Chamber. All which M. Dorr. can prove ſufficiently.

3. *Harſenet* was earneſt with Kath. Wright as to accuſe her ſelfe to be a coũterfeit, ſo to charge helfe and M. Dorrell with this filthy ſhame: wherevnto ſhe could not be drawen by any meanes. 4. But the allegation admitted (though it be not cõfirmed by the depoſition of any other then Beckingham) proveth not the matter of teaching to counterfeit, but onely depraveth the perſon which in deed can not be: and the rather becauſe this ſhameles lyer ſhortly after his periury, went vp & downe the Country bereft of his wittes, and died in lamentable ſorte. And yet Barlow, the L. B. of Cant. Chapleyne, could not ſpare ſo groſſe a lye when he commenſed Doctor, ſuch is his charitie, ſuch his divinitie.

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Thomas Darling confeſſeth that he counterfeited. Allegation 6.

1. That Cõfeſſion was inforced by *Harſenets* harde vſage and threatning to whip him, that he ſhould be hanged as the *Bur-* Defenſe 1.

gunnian was (to whom he was caried for his further terrifying when he was newly hanged in the ſtreat) & that he ſhould be burnt with a hoat iron in the forehead: & by cunning devices; as faire promiſes, and counterfeiting ſundry letters from Maiſter Dorrell to perſwade him to confeſſe. As the boy avouched by word and writing as ſoone as hee gott out of the L. B. of Londons houſe: and ſtoode to it, though afterward the L.B. kept him (being about 14. yeares old) in the counter in Southwarke 7. weeks togeather, and in baile til the day of hearing. 2. The things which he did
2. or ſuffered in his fits cānot be coũterfeited viz. 1. Such ſwelling that his dublet buttons would breake and the aglet holes of his dublet & breeches, though ſett on and made ſtrong for the purpoſe. 2. Supernaturall ſtrenght ſo as 2. ſtrong men could not hold him down lying on a bed, he being about 12. yeares old. 3. In traunces he vttered cõtinued ſpeaches wth his mouth wide open. 4. In many of his fits his armes & ſhoulder bones were thruſt out of ioynt: yet preſently after the fits he had the vſe of them againe. 5. He was lame, ſo as a ſtrong man was hired to carie him for 12. weeks of 17. vntill he was diſpoſſeſſed, and then

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he roſe and walked. 3. Alice Goodridge (a witche) confeſſed the time, cauſe, and manner of his bewitching. For which Iudge Anderſon (after a verdict) gave ſentence vpon her. 4. But ſuppoſe hee counterfeited, yet M. Dor. ſimplicitie rather thé impoſture is to be imagined of indifferent men. Sith *Darling* never did nor would confeſſe, but ever denied that Mr *Dorrell* did teach him: his being in priſon, and ſo long vnder baile at London, and his often examination notwithſtanding. 5. If hee had confeſſed teaching, it cannot be true: both becauſe the thinges done or ſuffered are not counterfeitable, as alſo becauſe M. Dorr had neuer ſeene him but once, & that with many Preachers at an exerciſe in *Burton*, vntill the day before hee was diſpoſſeſſed: when M. Dorr. only adviſed the childes friendes to faſt and pray, but was not preſent him ſelfe. 6. *Darling* was not once placed beſide *Sommers*, no nor once called to accuſe Dorr. to his face (as *Somm.* did) or to acknowledge Counterfeitinge, though the ſaid L. B. had long kept him vnder baile and bound him to appeare for that purpoſe, & was alſo preſent there accordingly in the face of the Court. Belike the L. B. knew full well by former and oft

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experience, that the boy would deny Mai. Dorrels teaching of him and all counterfeiting. It may bee alſo he feared leaſt the boy would haue diſcouered the foreſaide dealing with him, as alſo tolde that *Somers* was appointed his keeper, and that *Harſenet* added to his confeſſion that which hee neuer ſpake, whereof he before had accuſed *Harſenet*: offering either to ſweare him ſelfe, or to reſt with *Harſenets* oath, but he could not be heard.

Allegation. 7. Defence. 1.

Mary Cooper confeſſeth Counterfeiting.

1. The things which ſhe did or ſuffered in her fitts cannot bee counterfeited, *viz.* Supernaturall 1. ſtrength and 2. knowledge. For among other things ſhe told 2. or 3. dayes before it happened of her huſbands returne, who had long before rũne from her, & had bene but fewe dayes before at *Linne*, which is from *Nottingham* (at leaſt) an hundreth miles. 3. Shee was without feeling in her fittes. For her little finger was bẽded inward with all the force of a man whereat ſhee then ſtirred not, though preſently after it ſwelled much & (many dayes after) ſhee had great paine. 4. When her fitts ended immediatly began her brother Sommers fitts, and when his ended hers began preſently in the twinckling

ling of an eye, notwithſtanding they were in ſeverall roomes.

Mary Couper depoſeth that ſhe thinking her ſelfe with childe, Dorrell would aſſure her that ſhe was not: and ſaid moreouer, God bleſſe euery good woman from ſuch a child. Againe, that ſhee laughing and ſmyling, Dorrell would ſaye that that laughing was from the Diuell; whereas indeed ſhe laughed to heare him talke ſo fooliſhly. Allegation 8.

1. Heere is nothing to proove that Mr Dorrell taught her to counterfeit. 2. If ſhe had proved with childe the worſt that can be imputed to M. Dorrell, is ſimplicitie. But ſtrange events manifeſting the contrary, & ſufficiently diſcerned by M. Dor. he had reaſon (and the rather being Preacher of the town) to draw her from wilfull perſwaſion of being with childe, to the cõſideration of the work of God by the miniſterie of the Devill, who either inwardly poſſeſſed her (which he rather beleeueth) or being without vexed her by ſome externall operation. As may appeare by theſe ſtrange effectes: firſt Her belly was in the middſt as it were divided, and raiſed vp of either ſide. 2. Out of her belly was heard ſenſibly a kinde of whoopping, and alſo a noyſe much like the whurring of a cat. 3. Her Defenſe. 1. 2.

Her belly ſuddenly ſwelled as if ſhee had bene halfe gone with childe, and ſo continued with little or no increaſe about a quarter of a yeare. 4. This ſwelling would be ſuddenly gone, & after a while be there againe. 5. Vpon and during this ſwelling ſhe felt ſomething (as it were quicke) ſtirr within her, which from the beginning ſhe ſaid was nothing like the ſtirring ſhee felt when before ſhee was with childe. 6. At laſt ſhee ſeemed to travell 2. or. 3. dayes, & midwife after midwife was ſent for, and many neighbour-women, whereof ſome were of good worſhippe who will teſtifie the rare accidents. 7. In the beginning her belly was of the bignes aforeſaid and ſoft, the next day very bigg and hard as if ſhe had bene with child indeed, and at the point of deliuerance. 8. Sometimes again very big and ſoft, ſometimes very gaunt, and leſſe then any womans ordinarily is. 9. A moving (as of ſome quicke thing (yet no ſubſtance) was ſeene and felt about her ſtomacke: aboue her breaſtes, and in her arme or ſhoulder. 10 She had the paines of a woman in travaile, & in danger of death, ſo as the bell was told for her. 11. There were all the ſignes and forerunners of a child: yea that iſſued from her which ne-

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ver came from woman, but when a childe was borne 12. Beſides the things in commō with a woman, ſhe had lumps of fleſh came from her: which caried to the Phiſition, he ſaid, If they came from nature ſhe could not live. 13. Yet while theſe things were in doing, and preſently after, ſhe roſe out of her bedde and went vp and downe the houſe, & for all this travaill kept neytheir bed nor houſe. 14. In her breaſt was ſometimes water, ſometimes milke. 15. And after ſuch travaill M. Dorr. and others haue ſeene her belly ſomewhat bigger thē ordinarie, and within halfe a quarter of an hower ſo great, as if ſhee had ben ready to bee delivered of a childe. 3. The reaſons moving M. Dorr. ſo to iudge (as is ſaide) of her laughing, be theſe. 1. Hee perceyved Satans work in and vpon her. 2. He remēbred the like countenance of Katharine Wright, and of 3. or 4. of the 7. in Lancaſhire. 3. He cōſidered that ſuch an effect may well come from Satan delighted in all vanitie. 4. Hee heard that for 4. or 5. weekes of her ſuppoſed going with child, ſhe could not abſtayne (as ſhee then confeſſed) from flearing, when ſhe looked on any. 5. Hee indeavoured (beeing a Preacher vnder whoſe miniſterie ſhee was) to 3.

turne

4. turn hir eye to God correcting her. 4. The allegation of her laughing at M. Dor. fooliſh talking, is but in vaine: conſidering he reſorted to her ſeldome, and her laughing was many weekes, and in that tyme ſhee laughed full often when he was abſent.

egation 9. *William Sommers depoſeth Counterfeiting and that Dorrell taught him, which though of it ſelfe it be of ſmall validitie, yet ſith 3. other affirme the like, it is to ſome purpoſe.*

enſe. 1. But the accuſation of theſe other 1. three being palpably falſe, this 4. depoſition & the circũſtances to ſupport the ſame be (at leaſt) very much weakened, and accordingly to be regarded. 2. The thinges 2. which he did or ſuffered in his fits, cannot be counterfeited viz. 1. He being gathered round on a heape like a loafe was caſt vp about halfe a yarde high. 2. A ſtrange noiſe was ſenſibly hearde to come out of his belly. 3. Hee often with great force hath beaten his face & head to the groũd, and caſt himſelfe headlong againſt the walls, ſo as one would haue thought hee had ſpoiled or bruiſed himſelfe greatly, yet receaved he no hurt at all. 4. His face was turned directly backward. 5. For ſixe weekes (ofte in a day) his body ſeemed as

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big againe as naturally it is, and (once) by ſwelling he brake a new leather girdle. 6. In this ſwelling his entralles ſhott vp & downe like a weavers ſhittle. 7. Three or 4. men could ſcarſly lifte him. 8. His foming white and thicke roaped downe his breſt ſomtime an hower togyther, though often wiped away. 9. In his fits his temples and pulſes did not beat. 10. He lay for an hower and a halfe as dead, cold as Ice, face and handes blacke, and without breath perceived. 11. His tongue vſully retorted into his throate ſo as no parte of it was to bee ſeene in his mouth. 12. He ſpake diſtinctly in a cõtinued ſpeach for a quarter of an hower his mouth being ſhutt cloſe. 13. His tongue drawen into his throate & his mouth wide open hee ſaid, *Ego ſum Deus, ego ſum Rex.* 14. He neither tooke any ſuſtenance nor diſburthened nature for 3. dayes. 15, Pinnes were thruſt deepe into ſundry partes of his body. Somtimes vp to the head, yet he felt not, neither did blood iſſue. 16. Often caſt, ſometimes hand, ſometimes face in the fire: where he lay a while, yet not burned. 17. Three men did ſtriue with him about an hower till they ſweat and were breathleſſe, yet he did not pant nor drawe winde, perceived: yea

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ſometimes 4. 5. 6. or mo were ſcarſe able to hould him though they had him at great advantage, as lying flatt vpon the ground, or vpon a bed, or tyed faſt to a chaire. 18. He ſaid *Dal. Freeman & Higgetts Wife were ſtripping & ſearching. Dal: hath a marke vpon ſuch a ſhoulder, and the other in her mouth though vnknowen.* Againe *they* (to witt Iuſtice Perkins, *&c:*) *haue her* (to witt *Miliſent Horſeley*) *and are examining her, and ſhe ſaith ſhe doth all by prayer, now they ſtrippe her and ſearch her*, and after, *nowe ſhe is brought to towne.* Againe *they* (to witt a conſtable, &c.) *are there now: She* (to witt Milicent Horſleyes ſiſter) *ſitteth lapping her ſore toe, ô ſore toe! ſhe cannot goe for her ſore to, now they hale her forth, looke how they pull her out, they call for ropes and a horſe. Looke where ſhe commes running through the meadows, now ſee ſhee is come to towne.* Againe *now M. Dorrell* (then at Aſhby) *hath conſented to come*, and the next day, *now he is come to towne.* All theſe things were as he ſaid, at the ſame inſtãt, though far frõ him. Again to a traveling ſtranger, *O murtherer what doeſt thou heere?* Who acknowledged flying the land for killing a man about 20. yeares before. An other ſtranger hee told

where

where hee had gone out of the way, that ſuch a thing befell him in ſuch a place, & of a ſecret of his body; the man acknowledged all. Againe 7. weekes before the Aſſizes in a traunce, *I muſt go to S. Johns* (a houſe of correction where he was afterwardes had by commaundement of the Maior and Aldermen of Nottingham, againſt the will of his parentes) *and being there M. Dorrell muſt not come at me,* (which proved true) *and at the Aſſiſes I muſt be before the Judges, & they muſt ſee.* It came ſo to paſſe indeede, for by commandemente of Iudge Anderſon beeing before him, they ſaw a trifling and deluding fitt, the boy beeing brought to ſay hee counterfeited. Laſtly he expounded the Creed an hower togeather divinelike, ſave that he intermixed an error or two, as of Chriſt his Soules deſcent into Hell, &c. 19. There were felt vnder the coverlet (where he lay) 4. or 5. (as kitlings, or whelpes &c.) ſtirring, & ſometimes round as a boull, which vaniſhed or gave place like aire or winde in a bladder, when ſome would haue held them; the hand removed the boull filled. The coverlett ſudainly caſt vp, they were gone: thrown downe, there againe: the boyes handes and feete be-

being held. And this cõtinued 10. dayes & nights, in which time he appeached 8. women (of whom they before named were ſome) and 2. men to be witches, one after an other: at the moſt two togeather, and as ſone as hee named one to haue a catt he was never quiet, but was often toſſed and thrown vpon his bed ſtrangly & grevouſly crying out vpon the partie or parties to fetch and bring them, often ſaying: their Cats were in bed with him, continuing ſo till they were had before the Magiſtrate, & brought vnto the boy. Neere whom as they came (but one after an other) while they were in the houſe (though in another roome) or offered to go from him, he was grievouſly and extraordinarily handled: and yet while the ſuſpected perſon taryed by him, he lay as if he had bene a ſleepe. Beſides which obſervation, there was ſuch triall made, that ſuch as were about him knew as well when any of thẽ were neere, as if they had bene told. After thoſe tenne perſons had bene with the Magiſtrate and him, he cryed vpon them no more but was quiet. 20 There was in the roome where he lay a ſtrange rapping as vpon wainſcott with a finger, Sommers handes and feete being held immoveable. 21. He had a

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ſwelling in ſome places as big as an egge, in ſome places bigger, in ſome leſſe, running ſwiftly betweene the fleſh and the skinne, from legg to legg, from arme to arme, from finger to finger, on the backe of his hande, forehead, eare-roots, and tongue, yea thereby his eyes were thruſt out extraordinarily big and blacke. When it made any ſtay in legg or arme, it made the leg or arme as heavy and inflexible as iron. Which ſwelling may ſeeme to be by the ſpeciall providence of God to ſtop the mouthes of Atheiſtes ſwarming in theſe dayes. For ſundry troubled wth the ſclaunder of counterfeiting ſecretly and earneſt-prayed to God (the knower of hearts) that they might ſee ſome thing that might ſatisfie them. They went to *Sommers*, & by this ſigne (by Gods providence rather preſented vnto them then other ſignes) were ſatisfied.

Sommers offered to counterfeit this ſwelling before the high Commiſſioners at Lambeth. Allegatio 10.

1. In deed hee putt his tongue into his Cheekes. So (belike) he would haue coũterfeited the reſt, except hee had had the Divels helpe beyond the L.B. of Lond. his expectation. Defenſe 1.

2. Before he vtterly denied 2.

the fact. And that not ſerving the L.B. of Lõdons turne, the L.B. ſaid it was the Cholique. But perceiuing that healing ſo ſtrãg a Cholique by faſting, &c. makes for Mr *Dorr:* Coũterfeiting in all things ſeemeth to be reſolved vpon as the beſt policie and
3. colour. 3. *Thyreus de Dæmoniacis, ca.* 32 telleth of ſome poſſeſt that had the like
4. ſwelling. 4. Some Popiſh perſons (for the ſame not called into queſtion as M. *Dorr.* is) chaſed the ſwelling (as they ſpeake) with the ſigne of the Croſſe from head to foote, and from foote to head. Satan ther-by feeding them in their ſuperſtitious eſti-
5. mation of the ſigne. 5. By faſting & prayer it was ſo driven quite away, that it returned not, till *Somm.* was repoſſeſt, which was 12. weekes after. All theſe things cõſidered, this (with the reſt) came from Satan.

Allegation 11. *Sundry of Dorrells Witneſſes haue corrected their oathes.*

Sentence. 1. No marvaile though ſome (among many) prove weake; ſpecially beeing drawen by ſuch meanes, *viz.* Firſt laying before them the confeſſion of *Sommers* himſelfe and of other: So dealt they with Mai. *Beersford.* But that not prevayling, then were they threatned with aunſwering before

fore the L.B. of London at their peril. One was commaunded to appeare the first day of the terme following, & another (namely *Henry Butler*) was commanded to prison in the sight of others, *Ad terrorem*.

2. They doe not denie the trueth of *Sommers* possession, but extenuate some particulars. As for example, *Rich. Mee* denieth not all swelling of *Sommers* tongue, and eyes, but lesseneth the bignes. 3. They goe not backe frō other particulars which they haue sworne, of no lesse importance then those they extenuate: Nay it may be, if their reexamination were seene, they do confirme them. 4 They are but few, and cannot preiudice the rest, especially seeing many scores are ready (for all the L. B. of London his storming) to depose all that, and more then is yet deposed.

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Some doe depose, that indevouring to try the matter of Kitlings, & suddenly putting their handes into Sommers bed, one at one tyme caught his hande or foote, another his privie partes; Another sweareth that he desiring to haue throwen off the Couerlett to haue seene what it was, Mai. Dorrell forbad, saying, that Sommers sweating, it was enough to cost him his life.

Allegation 12.

Defense. 1. The Affirmatiue is directly sworne by
1. sundry witnesses who are not to bee periured, because these men failed; for there might bee such thinges at other times,
2. though not then whe they tryed. 2. They sweare not that they made such tryall within those tenne dayes, So that it might be afterward when *Somm.* pretended counterfeiting: If they did, it were to no purpose except they sweare that within that time, many such tryalls were made, & yet that were to no great purpose for the former reason. 3. It could not be his handes
3. or feete, for his armes and feet were held,
4. and there were 4. or 5. supposed Kitlinges: nor his privie partes (a ridiculous matter) for the Kitlings stirred a pretty space from his body. 4. As for Mr *Dorrels* forbidding
4. to vncover *Somm.* for the pretended daunger, it is both false, (for *Sommers* did never sweat in any of his fittes) and absurde, for *Sommers* lay in his clothes with a light coverlett onely vpon him. But he that often counterfeiteth laughing, must sometimes straint himselfe.

Allegation. 13. *Thomas Garland deposeth that Sommers was sometymes of an ordinarie strength.*

Defense. 1. This letteth not but that sometimes
1. he was of an extraordinarie strength.

2 It

2. It is not ſaid that he had alwayes ſupernaturall ſtrength, no not in his fitts, wherin ſome ſupernaturall or ſtraunge workes were ſeene in one fit, ſome in another, ſeldome all in one. 2.

Sommers was caſt with his ſhoulder towards the fyer, where was a grate, & ſo taken quickly away. Allegation. 14.

1. This may be at one time, and yet he might be ſo caſt (as is depoſed by ſundry, yea by the foreſaide *Thomas Garland* before the L.B. of Lõdon) that his bare hand lay in the fire. At another time hee was throwne ſo as his face did beare downe hoat coales; lying thus *Mary Cowper* ſnatcht at him; caught his lynnen cap; but left his bare face and head in the fyer, and yet neither face burned, nor heare ſinged. Defence. 1.

Sommers had blacke lead in his mouth, and therefore he fomed, and betweene his teeth, wherewith he ſeemed to gnaſh. Allegation. 15.

1. Blacke lead cannot cauſe foming, eſpecially roping for an hower togeather, as is ſaid and proved. 2 The blacke lead was found but once, & that ſundry weeks after his diſpoſſeſſion, whē he was perſwaded to be a conterfeit. 3 Blacke lead may cauſe craſhing when he was a counterfeit, but not that gnaſhing, which was ſundry Defence. 1. 2. 3.

weekes before: at what time hee was no
4. counterfet. 4. They that depoſe gnaſhing were blind, if they could not ſee blacke lead betwene his white teeth.

Allegation 16. *Sommers depoſeth that Dorrell taught him to counterfeit.*

Defenſe. 1. It is proved that nothing was counterfeit, *Ergo no teaching.* 2. *Sommers* is but one witnes, therefore not ſufficient, eſpecially againſt a Miniſter, 1. Timot. 5. 19.

3. 3. The affirmatiue oath of a man of good birth, educatiõ, yeares & lyfe, much more of a Miniſter, ſhould make light the oath of a lewd boy, eſpecially with ſuch as are accompted Guardians of the ſpiritualtie: as they are called 13. *Elizabeth. cap.* 12.

4. 4. *Sommers* is an vnlawful witnes, beeing manifeſtlie guiltie of periurie (having by oath both denied and affirmed counterfeiting) as alſo of blaſphemy: (if hee were a counterfeit) For hee ſaid, he was God and
5. Chriſt. 5. *Sommers* coũterfeited (to ſpeak as the L. B. of London would have it) a moneth or 6. weekes, before M. Dorr. evet ſaw him.

Allegatiõ. 17. *Sommers depoſeth that long before Dorrell came to Nottingham, they mett at Aſhby de la Zouche, where Dorrell then dwelled, and (vpõ agreement) they mett at Aſh-*

by

by parke 4. yeares together, euery time Sommers comming 4. miles, to Witt from Ma. Gray (with whom he then dwelled) his house at Gray Langley in Leicester-shire: In which Parke and time Dorrell taught and Sommers learned to counterfeit, and after by Dorrels direction, Sommers shewed him self at Nottingham. Also before Sommers went to dwell with one Ma. Brackenbery, (where he began to coũterfeit) Dorr. taught him, but Sommers having not well learned his feates, gaue over till Dorrell had taught him better. Lastly, Dorr. comming to Nottingham (5° No. 97.) acted before Sommers the signes of possession and dispossession, giving him direction (and that two dayes together) immediatly before the supposed dispossession.

1. Either there needes not so much teaching, or the like tale should haue bene framed of the other 3. counterfeits so called, sith they are all saide to haue played the same feates, and that therfore M. Dor. taught them, becauſe they were handled all alike. 2. To one *Sommers* said, that the sommer before his dispossession, M. Dorr. perceyving a swelling in *Som.* body got by often going into the water, came to him at *Nottingham*, and bad him conceale it, & so

Defence 1.

2.

ſo they firſt agreed vpon counterfeiting: To an other, that they came firſt acquainted when M. Dorrell dealt with *Katherine Wright*, which is aboue 13. yeares agoe, when Sommers was ſcarſe 9. yeares olde. And touching the manner of their firſt meeting at *Aſhby* depoſed: One tyme *Sommers* tels the L. B. of London that he came to M. Dorrell and two ſtrangers talking in the ſtreet, and demanded whereof they were talking: M. Dorrell anſwered of one *Katharine Wright* ſometimes poſſeſt, the ſtrãgers departed, they went into the fields &c. Another time he telles the L. B. that M. Dorr. firſt mett him in an alehouſe among other boyes; had ſpeach with him apart, and ſo they firſt agreed vpon counterfeiting. 3. About tenne yeares agoe, (which is 4. or 5. yeares before the ſaide pretended meeting) *Sommers* then about 10. yeares old (went from M. *Gray* to M. *Brackenbury* in *Warwickshire*: And it is not 7. yeres ſince Dorrel came frõ *Manſfield* to *Aſhby*. For moſt part of whiche time, *Sommers* being gone from M. *Brackenbury*, and never returning to M. *Gray*, dwelt in *Nottingham* and was ſervant (for 4. yeares before his diſpoſſeſſiõ) with *Tho. Potter*. 4. If Mai. Dorrell acted ſignes of

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poſſeſſion and diſpoſſeſſion two mornings togeather, without doubt ſome may depoſe the ſame with *Sommers*, conſidering *Somm.* was never without companie night or day. 5. M. Dorr. can proue that thoſe whole mornings he was elſwhere far from Sommers.

Allegatio 18.

Though the boyes teſtimony alone be not good, yet it is fortified by ſundry circumſtances hereafter ſet downe.

Defenſe 1.

1. Circumſtances be but halfe a proſe in the civill lawe, and that in a caſe where one ſufficient witneſſe ſpeakes fully to the matter. Now Sõmers is no ſufficient witnes: therefore theſe circumſtances are no ſufficient proofe. 2. Beſides that which is ſaid before of the commiſſioners their bad dealing with deponents, it may now be further excepted againſt them that they are Mr Dorrells mortall enemies, and were choſen by his adverſaries, without his conſent or knowledge, one of themſelues being their Clerke. 3. If notwithſtanding all allegations to the contrary it bee evident, that nothing was counterfeit, but that many things were impoſſible to be counterfeited, then a thouſand ſuch preſumptions doe but dazle mens eyes, & conclude not M. Dor. to teach Sommers to coun-

2.

3.

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terfet, especially sith Somm. deposition so advisedly & preciselie sett down touching the time and place of teaching is vtterlie
4. false 4. M. Dorrell doubteth not manifestly to falsifie some and overthrow all these circumstances: if he may haue a coppie of the depositions, or a new commission to examine the same deponents againe,
5. and other witnesses not a few. 5. Not one of these circumstances tend to proue that M. Dorr. and Sommers were acquainted longer together then 2. dayes before the dispossession. The contrary whereof if it can be proved, M. Dorrell will yeild. 6. In
6. consideration of Sommers periury, & blaspheming of M. Dorrels life & calling, the stragnes of the things said to be counterfeited, the heinousnes of the crime obiected, & the nature of a presumtion (brought for proofe in every common cause) Circumstances are no pregnant matter. But even probably to conclude the thing presumed, these Circumstances should be (as divers, so) very strong. Which (indeede) heere are very weake and in no probabilitie, doe conclude the thing presumed, to witt, that M. Dorrell taught Sommers to counterfet. As for example, the 13. & 14. Circumstances (two of the strongest) doe

thus

thus conclude. M. Dorrell bought out Sommers his yeares of apprentiſhip, and Sommers reſorted to M. Dorrels chamber where they had private talke. Therefore it is likely M. Dorrell taught Sommers to counterfet. Indeed if *redemption* and *talke* had bene before diſpoſſeſſion, theſe preſumptions had ben ſomwhat probable, it being graunted that all Sommers his ſuppoſed feates could be poſſibly counterfeited. But further aunſwer here after.

7. Theſe circumſtances are out countenanced by ſtronger which more probably infer. 1. Firſt that the L.B. of London ſits not as Iudge indifferently diſpoſed to manifeſt the glory of God or pretended counterfeiting, but ſets himſelf as an adverſary to convince M. Dorrell *per fas aut nefas*. 2. That the L. Biſhop of London did draw Somm. to accuſe M. Dorrell. 3. That the high Cōmiſſioners on whitſon even, agreed in pollicy (by conference or ſelf conceiving) rather to blame M. Dorrell, then to ſhame the L.B. Where note, that the ſecond charge preſumeth the firſt, the third preſumeth both, & all preſume the weaknes & nullity of the Circumſtāces againſt M. Dorrell. The outcountenancing Circumſtances are theſe concerning the firſt charge.

7.

3. Cha[illegible] by con[illegible] iecture [illegible] gainſt [illegible] procee[illegible] dings [illegible] M. Do[illegible]

Circuſt[illegible] ces to p[illegible] ve the charge

charge. 1. Though M. Dorrell hath many adversaries at Nottingham (some affecting witchery, some Popery,) who would gladly prosecute this cause (so enterteyned) with might and maine. Yet the L. B. of London would needs be at charges in sending downe his Commissioners. 2. Harsenet (his chaplaine) was by his appointment (as keeper and examiner of Darling, so) a principall Cõmissioner, whose partiallity in executing his commission, may be presumed by his impudency before the high Cõmissioners on whitsoneve. Both (touched heereafter) presume concurrence with his maister. 3. When deponentes would speake to the iustifying of M. Dorr: Harsenett threatned them, not with the high Commission so much, as with the L. B. of London. 4. The L. B. of London not abiding any thing that makes for M. Dorrell (according to that of Christ *He that evill doeth, hateth the light.*) Hideth & hindreth all evidences, checketh or threatneth all witnesses for M. Dorr: Namely M. *Iraton* (a famous learned minister) *M. Gray*, and *Bambridge* worshipfull gentlemen. 5. By his sole warrant the L. B. of London tooke from M. Dorrel certeine directions in law cõcerning this cause only, which M. Dorr. be-

(being denied councell to plead for him) was constreined to procure. 6. Often did the L.B.of Lond.examine (as Darling the boy of Button) so M. Dorrell (at onetime with an other) vpon 180. interrogatories or thereabout. 7. The regiſter would haue graunted M. Dorr. wife copies of his anſwers, &c. but onely the L. B. of London would not. 8. On Whitſon eve the L.B.of Lond. had a booke of depoſitions, & pleaded as earneſtlie as Doct. Crũpton the appointed advocate, to whom ſtanding at his elbow the L. B. of London was ſuggeſter & director. All theſe things well weighed it is likely that the L.B.of London ſits not as Iudge, &c. Concerning the 2d. charge 1. The L.B.of London agreed with a Barber about Sommers his ſervice and freedome. 2. The L. B. of London tooke Sõmers into his houſe, clothed and vſed him to his liking. 3. Before this, Sõmers never charged M. Dorr. with teaching: though long, and ofte before hee had pretended counterfeiting. 4. Sommers (made for the purpoſe) was appointed Darlings keeper when he was cloſe priſoner in the L. B. houſe, and then dealt with *Darling* to doe as he had don. 5. *Sõmers* robbing of *Harſenett* was ſmothered. 6. Though *Darling* was

Circumſtances prove the 2. charge

was (by indirect meanes) drawn to say he had counterfeited, yet because he would not say also that Dorrell taught him, hee was vsed otherwise then Sommers, as is before shewed. 7. After the L.B. of Lond. had served his tourne, Sommers was suddainly made away out of his house & the Barbars service too, when hee had giuen him money for the Remaynder of his yeates. But whither it is not knowen. Saue that in *Whitson weeke* the L.B. of London sent his Mother word that he should go to Sea. Least (belike) Sõmers should either be seene in his fitts, & so the opinion that he is still possessed bee iustified, or some should offer money (as a noble personage did) to see his feats, which he either refusing to do or not performing according to that hath bene deposed, all the packe of knavery will be opened. These things well weighed, it is likely that the L. B. of London did draw Sõmers to accuse M. Dorr.

Circumstances to proue the charge.

Concerning the 3d. charge. 1. The L.B. of Lond. hath giuen out, that sith he hath taken Mai. Dorrels matter in hand, he will haue the credit of it. 2. Most of the afternoone (on Whitsoneve) was spent in pleading and pretended proving against Mai. Dorrell. 3. *M. Dorr.* beginning to speak

at

at large to all matters obiected againſt him, was by the L.B. of Cant. forbidden, and for this reaſon, leaſt *M. Dorrel* ſhould perſwade his favourites there preſent. 4. *M. Dorrell* deſired a cõdition to examine witneſſes for his parte, or that depoſitions already taken, and by him then preſented, might be heard. But the L.B. of Cant. denied both. 5. *M. Dorrell* did charge *Harſenet and his fellowe* Commiſſioners with threatning of witneſſes, taking mony, &c. *Harſenet* openly anſwered that *M. Dor.* durſt aſwel eate a toades head as name particulars, *M. Dorrell* did name particulars; wherevpon was ſome ſilence. But excuſe was readily coyned, and as eaſily taken. 6. *M. Dorrell* perceyuing the L. Biſho. their courſe, appealed to the L. chief Iuſtice of England; earneſtly deſiring his Lordſh. to vouchſafe hearing ſome few particulars as poſſible for *Sommers* to counterfeit, as to fly. Audience was graunted. Among the reſt he tolde, that *Somers* ſpake his mouth gaping and tongue retorted. He deſcribed the running ſwelling, and ſhewed how he was dead an hower, &c. The Iudge acknowledged them very wonderful. It was aunſwered, That the retorting was by meanes of a ſtring, and that the boy could

coun-

counterfeit ſwelling, which the Iudge deſiring to ſee, *Sommers* rowled his tongue in his mouth. To the third nothing was ſaid. 7. Yet for all this that iuſt Iudge (who in his owne Court admitteth no coppies of depoſitions without an oath that they are true copies, much leſſe boũd vp in books, & ſuffereth the accuſed to pleade & prove aſwell as the accuſer, (yea in a former hearing told Mr Dorrell that he was to prove) tooke now occaſion to ſignifie great diſliking of Mai. Dorrell, becauſe he ſaide hee thought *Sommers* to be yet poſſeſſed. The like occaſion or leſſe, tooke Doctor *Cæſar* to ſignifie ſemblant miſlike (though vpon reading M. Dorr. Apologie and the ſtorie of the 7. in *Lancaſhire*) he had pronoũced M. Dorrels cauſe to be Gods cauſe. 8. Notwithſtanding ſo great proofe pretended of ſo hainous a matter obiected: As of abuſing 1. the name of Ieſus: 2. the exerciſes of preaching, prayer and faſting, and hundreds of Gods people, by ſo many couſenages and counterfeitings as he was charged with: yet Mai. Dorrell (the pretended offendor) hath no more puniſhment, then M. *Moore* for only iuſtifying his cauſe. Amongſt the reſt perpetuall impriſonmẽt was threatned. For the L. B. of Londõ had

ſaid

ſaid he ſhould not out of priſon while hee were B. of London. Theſe thinges well weighed, it is likely that the Cõmiſſionars being wiſe men and able to diſcerne colours, had ſuch regard (in pollicy) of the L.B. of Londons authority, that they hearkened to whatſoever tended to *M. Dorr.* blame, and neglected the contrary: leaſt (otherwiſe) the L.B. of Londõ ſo indirectly and egerly following, yet altogeather fayling in ſo great a matter, ſhould reape no little ſhame. Though theſe generall anſwers bee ſufficient, yet more to ſatisfie all men, *M. Dorrell* anſwereth thus particularly.

Dorrell ſaid vpon the bare receipt of a lettre from a woman, that Sõmers was poſſeſſed before he ſaw him. Circumſtanc. 1.

The letter (indeed) was ſubſcribed only by *M. Dorrels* wifes ſiſter, but written in the name of manie of Nottingham, and conteyning ſome ſignes of poſſeſſion. The meſſinger (converſant with Sõmers) made the caſe more plaine: whervpon *M. Dorr.* (though he had then never ſeene Sõmers, yet) crediting Gods word which recordeth like ſignes, anſwered that if Sommers was handled as is reported, no doubt he was poſſeſſed. Anſwere.

Circumst. 2. *Dorrell was told at his first comming to Nottingham, that Sommers did counterfett: he notwithstanding gaue out the contrarie.*

Answer. It is true that the next day after he came to Nottingham and had seene Sommers fitts, *M. Dorrell* said to some suspecting counterfetting, that it could not be possibly. This may presume hundreths to haue taught Sommers, and others, to counterfeit: as well as *M. Dorrell.*

Circumst. 3. *Dorrell did interpret the sinnes which Sommers acted in a dumb shew, saying hee had seene others possessed doe the like.*

Answer. *M.* Dorrell never sawe the like before, neither was he the interpreter. Indeed no one man especially, but many confusedly did interpret the dumb shew. So that (once) in open Court, the L.B. of London charged *M*istris Gray therewith. But admit that *M. Dorrell* did interpret, it presumeth forwardnes to speak, not teaching to counterfeit, and the rather sith by no arte the like can be counterfeited.

Circumst. 4. *Dorrell said of certen speaches vttered by Sommers in his pretended fitts, that they were not his but the Divells.*

Answer. It is true, *M.* Dorrels ground is *Mar.* 1.23.24.34. But suppose it was not the Di-

vell

ll: this presumeth error of iudgement,
ot imposture by teaching.

Dorrell affirmed that Sommers felt not in Circumst. 4
s fits and yet when one (to try) would haue 5.
ick't him with a pin, he would not suffer:
ing, oh do not so, for though he feele it not
w he will heereafter.

The former parte is true, the latter false: Answer.
t admitt, yet teaching cannot be presu-
ed, but that *M. Dorrell* would not haue
mmers to much payned, sith sufficient
all had bene before made.

Dorrell said that Sommers was possest not Circumst.
his owne sinnes, nor his Fathers, nor yet 6.
Nottingham, but of the whole Land.

It is false: but admit that where so. Yet Answer.
s proveth not teaching.

Dorrell said in his preaching over night Circumst.
ore the Fast, that maryed persons kee- 7.
g a fast must abstaine from knowing
another.

t is true: M. Dorrells ground is *Joell* 2. Answer.
& 1. Cor. 7. 5. Yet neither this proveth
teaching.

Dorr. preaching at the fayned dispossessi- Circumst.
ndevored to perswade the people present 8.
Sommers was possessed.

t is true, M. Dorr. reason was: Of manie Answer.
mbled, some acknowledging *Sommers*

to be tormented, yet doubted of possessio
others were of M. Dorrells minde: To sa
tisfie all, M. Dorr. chose for his text, Mark
9. 14. &c. deliuered the doctrine of posses
sion, and applied accordingly. This doct
not presume teaching, but M. Dorr. stron
persuasion, that *Sommers* was possest, an
not by naturall disease, or otherwise to
mented.

Circumst. 9. *Dorrell then preaching, sometimes pau
sed, and made some stay: that the signes
possession & dispossession might be seene.*

Answer. It is false, for perceiving the worde a
worke of God to meete togeather, hee
will the people so to behold the work th
especially they hearken vnto the worde
God. But admit: this presumeth not teac
ing, but that the strãgenes of Gods wo
compelled both preacher, and people
pause for a while.

Circumst. 10. *Dorrell then said they should see gre
things, and before they were acted, she
the signes of dispossession.*

Answere. M. Dorrell comming to the 26. v
of that text, onely said, that if the Lo
would bee intreated to cast out the D
these strange thinges should be seene
sequele presumeth the efficacy of fa
and prayer, and not that M. Dorr. spea
the

hereof aforehand (yet not prophecying) was guilty of teaching.

Dorrell ſaid, that Sōmers was bewitched by a woman in Worceſterſhire, and an other in Darbyſhire. Circumſt. 11.

Except bewitching bee diſproved, this Circumſtance preſumeth not teaching: but rather that Sommers did not counterfett. Anſwer.

When Sommers was in priſon, Dorrell procured his father in law to baile him. Circumſt. 12.

Sommers Father in law can eaſily diſprove that. Beſides M. Dorr: was at Aſhby that day, when Sommers was both impriſoned and bailed: But admitt, this being after diſpoſſeſſiō, preſumeth nothing leſſe thē teaching. Only it ſheweth M. Dorrells minde, that Sommers ſhould not haue to much wrong being accuſed to be a witch, and that of malice, becauſe (in his fitts) he had named one *Doll Freeman* (kinſwomā to an Alderman of Nottingham) to bee a witch. Anſwer.

Dorrell bought out Sommers yeares of apprentiſhip. Circumſt. 13.

M. Dorrell indeede was ſuerty, (and paid 13ſ.4d.) for Sommers Father in law, who agreed (6 weekes after the diſpoſſeſſion) with Sommers maiſter (being a fidler) Anſwer.

for his yeers. Towards paymēt whereof M. Maior of Nottingham collected, &c. For the deed and cauſe was openly knowen, & approved. This preſumeth not teaching more in M. Dorrell then in the Maior, but that M. Dorr. had a godly care that Sommers ſhould not any longer prophane the Sabbath, but ſerve the Lorde IESVS in whoſe name he was delivered.

Circumſt. 14. *Sommers came oft to Dorrells chamber, and had private talke.*

Anſwer. About 8. weekes after the diſpoſſeſſion, there was once or twice ſuch talke. The cauſe was, Sommers Father and other perceiving ſome miſdemeanour, deſired M. Dorrell to talke with him hoping that Sommers would regard M. Dorrell then preacher of Nottingham, and the rather becauſe of his deliverance. This preſumeth teaching no more by M. Dorr: then by others, who had oftener private talke with him, who by croſſing (as is ſaid) had chaſed the ſwelling, had charged the ſpirit in the name of Ieſus to goe out, affirmed Sommers to be poſſeſſed, and interpreted the dumb ſhew: Indeed if it had ben depoſed either that this talke had ben before diſpoſſeſſiō it had ben ſome thing, or that M. Dorrell was heard commending

of

of Sommers for his acting or counterfeting, it had ben more then a presumption.

Dorrell sent Sommers to see Darlings fits in Burton, that so he might be more expert. Circumst. 15.

Indeed Sommers avouched as much to Darlings face in the hearing of many in the L. B. of Londons house. But Darling asking him, whether the bridge into Burton were long or short, or whether his vncles house were of wood or stone, and 3. in what end of the town builded? Somm. answered, 1. that the bridge was short. 2. That *Darli.* vncles house was a sorry one ofwood: and 3. stãding at such an ende of the towne. Looke (said Darling) what a notable lyar he is. For the Bridge hath so many Arches, and is a quarter of a myle long: my Vncles house built of stone, is one of the faireſt, & standeth in the midst of the towne. Besides, Sõmers was all the time of Darlings possession with his Maister *Potter* at *Nottingham*, 20. myles from *Burton*. 4. Let this be proved, so as Dorrell having commission can not disproove it, and he will yeeld. Answer.

Obiections in behalfe of M. Dorr.

more fully to shew the vanity of allegations, and invalidity of proceedings against him.

If

Obiection 1. If those 4. were counterfeites, they can do the same things againe, & in such sort, as many deposed that they haue done thē: If not, (the things being supernaturall) it must needs be, that they were done by the Divell.

Answer. *Tumblers by discontinuance cannot act their trickes as before.*

Reply. 1. Tumbling trickes are performed by nimblenes. The signes or effectes of possession and dispossession can not be so performed. 2. *Sommers* avouched before the high Cōmissioners (on Whitson-eve) that he could doe them againe as straungely as ever: whervpon roome was made. But the L. B. of London was vnwilling that more tryall should bee made, then hee thought convenient. For if Sommers had gone on, he would either haue shamed all, by coūterfeiting the rest, as hee did the running swelling, by rolling his tongue. Or if hee had acted all the fearfull thinges, that are deposed, the L. B. of Lond. him self would thinke that Sommers said true, when hee cōfessed; That the Devill perswading him to say that hee counterfeited, promised to helpe him to doe the same.

Obiection 2. If those 4. were counterfeites, they can shew by what meanes they did coūterfeit,

as

as tumblers and iuglers can ſhewe their ſleightes, and other connterfeites (before them) "-have ſhewed their Conveyances: So as the reaſon of counterfeiting by arte may be perceived. " Wierus de præſtig. dæmon. 4. 26.

Sommers hath ſhewed by what deviſes he hath counterfeited. Answer.

His deviſes, namely the ſaid rolling of his tongue to counterfeit the ſwelling that ſhifted from legg to legg, The blacke lead to counterfeit foaming that roaped down, &c, Though vrged by the L.B. of London appeare but ridiculous and abſurd ſhiftes to anie indifferent man, that hath but half an eye. 2. *Sommers* hath told devices, but for ſome not for all his trickes. Thirdly, none of the other 3. (no not *Darling*, for all his oft examination) haue tolde of anie ſuch matter, Let all tell all their deviſes; let them be cõſidered, and ſo ſpeedie & ſound iudgement be giuen. Reply. 1. 2. 3.

If not onely thoſe 4. but the 7. alſo in *Lancaſhire* were counterfeites, which yet is but ſuggeſted, for feare of ſhame keepeth the L. B. of Lõdon from enterprizing convenient proofe hereof: It is very likely that (as tumblers and iuglers, ſo) ſome of ſo many, in ſo long time, haue taught ſom other to do their feates, or ſome of them; Obiection 3.

If

If none, it is likely, that their feates be not to be taught or learned.

Obiect. 4. If M. Dorr. taught these 4. to counterfeit, It would haue bene proved, what end he and they (as theeves and other malefactors) had of their imposture. For *Wierus (de præstig. li. 4. cap. 26. 27. 28.)* reporteth, that the end of certeine counterfeites and their instructors were discovered, as soone as their counterfeitings.

Answer. *Darling confessed to Mai. Harsenett, that he counterfeited, thereby to bring credit to the Gospell or Ministerie.*

Reply. The rest (belike) had no end: Also if it be said that M. Dorr. taught for vaine glorie, this is but obiected, not proved. 2: If 2. *Darling* (scarse 13. yeares olde) did counterfeit to that end, it is likely that other of the coũterfeits (being elder) had the same ende; sith M. Dorrell (a Minister) is said to haue taught them all. 3. *Harsenett*, who 3. abused the boyes confession (as is saide) may abuse him in this to. 4. *Darling* & his 4. friendes might thinke, that though it bee credit to the Gospel to dispossesse; yet smal credit, that where the Gospell is professed, so many should be possessed, especiallie a 5. professor. 5 Againe it must be supposed that *Darling* was a litle Prophet, For hee

was

was poſſeſſed 17. weekes before Faſting & prayer, or M. Dorr. (a meere ſtranger dwelling in an other Country) was thought of, or his vexacion (knowne to bee by witchcrafte) was perceived to bee poſſeſſion. 6. Laſtlie, neither Mr Dorr. nor any Miniſter was preſent at his diſpoſſeſſion: 6.

Howſoever the L. B. of London hath ſhewed him ſelfe in this caſe *Domine fac totum* amõg the high Commiſſioners, yet ſith other Commiſſioners muſt needes ioyne with him in many thinges, for warranting the ſame, Mai. Dorr. humbly craveth favour; that having ſufficient cauſes and reaſons, he may (without preiudice to the high commiſſion it ſelf, which he honoureth as a moſt lawfull authoritie) chalenge the equitie and lawfulnes of the L. B. of London, and ſome of the Commiſſioners (his partakers) their proceedings in this cauſe. For though this pretended coũterfeiting were thoroughly examined, and evidently proved by moſt ſufficient Commiſſioners to haue ben no counterfeiting, ſo as the L. Archbiſhop of Yorke was perſwaded of vndoubted poſſeſſion and diſpoſſeſſion, And yet moved by the letters of ſome great perſonages (it may be the Bb. of Cant. and London) he ſuſpended Mai. Obiect. 5.

Dorr.

Dorr. (whom he acknowledged to bee an honeſt man) from the executiō of his Miniſterie to the impoveriſhing of him, his wyfe, and 5. poore children, and to the diſcouraging of all thoſe, who by his miniſterie (affected becauſe of Somm. his diſpoſſeſſion) began to taſt of the Goſpell in *Nottingham*, where a ſetled Preacher had not bene ſince her Maieſties raigne. And that only becauſe hee holdeth faſting and prayer bee meanes left by Chriſte in his Church to caſt Devils out of the poſſeſſed: yet ſo, that therein he referreth his opiniō to the cenſure of his learned & godly brethren. Notwithſtanding (I ſay) the cleere manifeſtation of poſſeſſion and diſpoſſeſſion (againſt which no exception hath bene or can be laid) yet further he cōplayneth, that by warrant from the high Commiſſion of *Canterbury Province*, hē was ſent for, and preſently committed to the Gatehouſe for the ſuppoſed hereſie, where hee hath lyen a yeare and certen monethes, & ſtill lyeth without any iudiciall & lawfull tryall, (notwithſtandinge ſufficient bayle was often & humbly offered) yea ſo hardly vſed, that (by no entreatie) hee can obteyne liberty to goe abroade with his keeper, (as other priſoners doe) no not to goe

to

to Church vpō the Sabbath day. In which proceedings Dorrell ſuppoſeth ſmall regard to be had firſt of 28. H. 8. cap. 9. where an Archb: is reſtrayned from drawing a cauſe of hæreſy to his own hearing, from any B. or ordinary within his province, except the ſaid B. or ordinarie conſent or do not his duty in puniſhment of the ſame. Much leſſe may M. Dorrell his cauſe bee drawne out of another Province from an Archb. and that after puniſhmēt inflicted, except high Commiſſioners of *Cant.* may execute a tranſcendent authority. Secondly as of this ground of lawe, *Nemo bis pro eodem delicto puniendus eſt*, ſo of 1. *Eliz. cap.* 2. where it is provided that a Miniſter depraving the booke of common prayer, &c. ſhall not be puniſhed both by the B. and Iudge. Much leſſe (thinketh M. Dor.) is ſuppoſed (not convicted) hereſie to bee puniſhed twice in Eccleſiaſticall Courtes. Thirdly, of 1. *Eliz. ca.* 1. where it is expreſſlie provided, That nothing is to be iudged hereſy, which hath not bene ſo iudged by authoritie 1. of the Canonicall Scripturs. 2. of any of the 4. firſt generall Councills, or of the Parliament, &c. But affirming faſting & prayer to be meanes, &c. hath not bene ſo adiudged. *Ergo*. Fourthly, of *mag-*

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na Charta, the violaters wherof are solemnly accursed *An.* 12. *H.* 3. where (*cap.* 29.) The Prince thus protesteth, *No Free-man may be taken or imprisoned, &c. we will not goe vpon him, &c. but by lawfull iudgement of his Peeres, or by the law of this land. To none will we denie or deferr iustice or right.* If not the Prince, much lesse may Cõmissioners violate this Charter. And of *West.* 1. *cap.* 15. where it is said; *If any withholde prisoners repleviſable after they offred sufficient surety, he shall pay a grievous amerciament vnto the King.* But baile is not denyed M. Dorr. by any lawe, for any thinge yet laid to his charge. Ergo.

tion For all this suspending, and imprisoning M. Dorr. for his supposed hæresie, yet whe Sommers was drawen to accuse M. Dorrel of teaching him to counterfett, the L. Bb. followed that sent with a full cry with examination vpon examination (M. Dorrell himselfe being examined at several times, vpon (about) 180. articles) with commission vpon commission; M. Dorrell often desired to ioyne in commission, to haue copies of depositions, and to haue a new commission to examine witnesses on his parte, but was denyed all: witnesses (grave Preachers, and worthy Gentlemen) speaking

king for M. Dorrel were reproved, and depoſitions materiall to his iuſtification (taken by other Commiſſioners) were twice ſnatched from him in open Court, ſome would not be receaved at all, yea ſome were blotted out beeing recorded by the Regiſter. Nay theſe hunters for matter againſt M. Dorr. could ſo hardly abide anie thing that ſounded towardes the ſignification of his innocency, that a poore pariſh-Clerke was fetched vp from *Nottingham*, onely becauſe he did ſing the 94. Pſalme before that the *Nottingham* Commiſſioners (forſooth) ſatt in Commiſſion. Which proceedings M. Dorrell hopeth all indifferent men will deeme, as very indirect, ſo of ſmall validitie. For theſe conſiderations: Firſt, M. Dorr. was cõmitted for one thing, and proſecuted for another. Secondly, the iudging of counterfeiting belongeth (as M. Dorr. ſuppoſeth) to the Starr chamber, or ſome other of her Maieſties Courts, and not to the high Commiſſion. Thirdly, in that lawe (whereby the high Commiſſion reigneth) it is a rule, *Delegatus non poteſt delegare*. And fourthlie, In the Stare chãber (where moſt criminall cauſes be heard & determined) the party accuſed (of what fault ſoever) hath leave to plead and prove

for

for him ſelfe, and to take out copies of depoſitions for him or againſt him.

Obiection 7. If there had bene a ſincere purpoſe to finde out the trueth, it is ſtraunge that the ſame Commiſſioners ſhould bee ſtill imployed in diſcovering theſe 4. coũterfets; as *Darling* by *Harſenett*, *Kather. Wright* by *Harſenett*, *Pigott*, and *Gregory*. Indeed the Maior of *Cheſterfielde* (for countenãce ſake) was one with them, who (ſimple-man) was content to ſett his hand to what they had don, though hee was not at the doing him ſelfe. *Mary Cowper* by thoſe 3. and other of *Nottingham* for the purpoſe, as hereafter, &c. And *Willia Somm.* by the ſame. And it is more ſtraunge, that ſo many of all ſortes, wiſe, ſimple, godlie, prophane, learned, vnlearned, who viewed thoſe 4. manie times in their fitts (ſith they were long vexed, one 10. weekes, another 17. weekes, a third halfe a yeare, and the 4th. aboue 12. yeares) could not perceive counterfeiting, and theſe finde it out ſo quickly, and yet none of them ever ſaw any of the poſſeſſed in their fitts, nay the Nottingham men could not be drawen to come to that ſight fearing (belike) in their hearts that, which with their mouths they ſaid to haue ben counterfett. Were all o-

ther eye witneſſes fooles and could not, or partiall and would not diſcover? Doubtles if theſe Commiſſioners had gon into Lancaſhire they had founde the 7. poſſeſſed there, to have bene counterfets too.

Theſe were enioyned by authority to bend their Witts to find counterfeiting; and there is no cauſe why theſe ſhould be partiall. Anſwer.

Yes, two cauſes, Firſt partiall affection. For *Harſenet* and *Pigott* (ſervants of truſt to the L.B. of London ſet againſt M. Dorr. as is ſhewed) were to make good their Maſters word, that ſith he had taken M. Dorrells matter in hande, hee would have the credit of it. And the men of Nottingham muſt iuſtifie their accuſation of Sommers, and wreck their malice vpon M. Dorrell, ſith they had power in their handes by their commiſſion. Secondly Popery: for (not long ſince) *Harſenet* held about 12. groſſe errors of Popery never yet ſoundly recanted. For which Cambridge ſpewed him out, and now lately denyed him the grace of Doctorſhip. M. Morrey of Nottingham is generally reputed to be a Papiſt, and either for his owne or his wyves popery hath ben before the high Cõmiſſion at Yorke: and *M. Gregory* hath not receaved the Communion for 11. yeares Reply.

togeather. No merveile though the ſecret friends of Rome doe what they can that the true Church of Chriſt may not haue credit by caſting out Devills, which that Synagogue glorieth in as proper to it ſelf. So that ſom Papiſts not denying the poſſeſſiō of the 7. in Lanc. do ſay, That if it were plaine that they were diſpoſſeſſed by the faſting and prayer of M. Dorrell and M. Moore, &c. they will forſake the Church of Rome: wherein they ſhew more ſincerity (though leſſe pollicy) then the L. B. of London and his Commiſſioners. Againe others (* mo in number, & of greater creditt) had ben before enioyned by authority to ſift out the truth touching Sommers: who after diligent examination, and ſeing him in ſuch a fitt, That *M. Walton* (an Archdeacon, and then an arch-adverſarie) was conſtrained to ſay, *This is the finger of God*; returned, That *Sommers* was no Coūterfeit, as had then ben giuen out. If theſe, or the like mē for credit, learning, iudgment, and godlines, had ben imployed in examining the trueth cōcerning the other 3. pretended counterfetts, no doubt, they would alſo (in them) haue acknowledged the finger of God. So that, if the L. B. of London might chalenge a right hono-

* Iohn Therold eſquir high Sheriſe of Nottingh. Sir Iohn Biron Kni. IohnStanhope, Rob Markhā, Rich. Parkins eſquiers. Peter Clerk maior of Nottingham, Arch. Walton, Miles Leig. offic. Ioh. Iretō, Io. Brown, Rob. Evington, & Tho Boltō Preachers.

honorable perſonage for threatning *Sommers*, whereas it was onely ſaid (and that after hearing) *take heede leaſt theſe tricks bring thee to the authour of them*; much more may M. Dorrell challenge the L. B. of London his Commiſſioners (being M. Dorrels enimies) for threatning to whip, hang, and burne, for committing, and inioyning to appeare at London (when drawing meanes could not prevaile) ſuch as would not ſweare as they deſired, or more then they well liked. And for interlyning in the abſence and without conſent of the deponent, and all this (not to vrge taking of money of witneſſes, as of M. *Beersford* and others) before hearing, as is ſhewed before and can not be too often noted.

Sundry times was M. Dorr. convented before the high Cõmiſſioners. At the firſt (even the time of his commitment) when Sommers his accuſation of teaching to counterfeit was not hatched, M. Dorr. was called *Heretique*, *Devill*, and threatned to be *the Devils martyr*, *&c.* Onely becauſe he denied *Sommers* to haue counterfeited. At the ſecond and third cõvention he was called *Moſt impudent varlett*, *Aſſe*, *Patch*, *&c.* Alſo when at the ſame time gentle audience was given to Papiſts, Ari- Obiection 8.

ans, Atheists, & blasphemers, neither then
nor at any time after would they permit
him to speake any thing to the purpose, i
his own defence: save somwhat in the la
day of hearing, for their promise sake, an
least otherwise their dealing should ap
peare too grosse in the eyes of the L. chie
Iustice of Englande, who was desirous t
heare him speak. Yet somewhat being
roundly and substantially spoken then
the matter, that the L. B. of Cant. his co
lour went and came so, that hee could n
endure: he silenced M. Dorr. for this re
son, least he should perswade his favorit
present. In which last convention (whe
vnto most is attributed) these things are
bee observed. First, though promise w
made by the L. Bishops to honorable pe
sonages, that M. Dorrell should be hea
iudicially, at, or before the ende of Eas
terme, yet he was not convented til Wh
soneve, and that so suddenly, that M. Do
& M. Moore had no more warning, the
Make you ready and away to bee at La
beth before the Bishops, Iudges, & Co
missioners haue dyned. The L. Bishops
devour (belike) was, That few or none
of their owne creatures, should be witn
ses of their indirect proceedinges. T

ſundry ſufficient witneſſes for M. Dorr. expecting the promiſed hearing, might bee gon into the country, as they were indeed when they ſaw nothing donne at the ende of the Terme. Secõdly, Three large books conteyning not only depoſitions, but reaſons (or pleadings) alſo againſt M. Dorrell written by *Ledſam* and other the L. Biſh. of Lond. his ſervantes, were brought: one for their Advocate, and (leaſt hee ſhould faile in pleading) an other for the L. B. of Cant. his ſecretary, and the 3d for the L. B. of London him ſelf. Thus L. Biſhops may be (by their high commiſſion) parties, or leaders, and Iudges too. Thirdly, The L. B. fitted their turne with an Advocate for their purpoſe, namely Doctor *Crompton*, a man as I haue heard, ſo ſuſpected for Poperie in Oxforde that Cardinall *Allens* ſlanderous invectiue againſt the Execution of Iuſtice in England, was ſought for and found in his ſtudy, and therevpon for time he was committed, & after that he was once (or twice) denyed his Doctorſhip though Sir *Chriſtop. Hatton* then Chauncellor of England and of Oxon. wrote in his behalfe) becauſe the Vniverſitie ſtill ſuſpected him. Nowe, hee (no doubt) did take as earneſtly as he could againſt M.

Dorr. (for ſuch mē cannot abide that pro
teſtant Miniſters ſhould caſt out Divells
whereas M. Dorrell was both denyed co
ſell & not permitted to plead for him ſel
Fourthly, They not only read *Sommers* co
feſſion artificially penned farr beyond h
reach) but produced him alſo *viua voce*
accuſe M. Dorrell: which courſe they d
not take with *Katharine Wright*, *Ma*
Cowper, and *Thomas Darling*, Thoug
they had time enough to haue ſent a pu
ſuivant for the two former, & boūd the
to appeare as they did *Darling*, whom
they did not cal for (though he were the
preſent) to accuſe M. Dorrell to his face
The reaſon was, *Somm.* was made for th
purpoſe, whereas *Katharine Wright* a
Mary Cowper would haue appeared
not poſſeſſed, yet) ſtraungely affected, a
Darling would haue iuſtified M. Dorr. a
charged *Harſenet* with bad dealing, as
was beginning to doe when his pretend
confeſſion was read, but that his Vn
(who was bounde for him) did ſtaye
ſpeach. Fiftly, whē M. Dorr. vrged ſund
impoſſibilities, as the rūning ſwelling,
they annſwered that the boy by count
feiting, could do them as ſtrāgely as e
Then Sommers rolled his tongue, &c.

when better demonſtration was deſired, they had their ſhift. For (quoth the L. B. of London) it is to no purpoſe ſith M. Dorrell holdeth Sommers to bee repoſſeſſed. Sixtly and laſtly. They ſpent all, or moſt of the afternoone, in reading, conferring, and cavelling vpon peeces of depoſitions (read out of the ſaid bookes) againſt M. Dorrel. Whereas it had bene convenient to haue reade the depoſitions at large, conſidering M. Dorr. had no copies of them, that it might appeare whether the witneſſes (which are drawen to ſpeake ſomewhat in in ſhew againſt M. Dorrell) haue not ſpoken more in ſubſtance for him: as Thomas Garland did: as alſo M. Gray and his wife, M. George Smale, Thomas Porter, and M. Ireton, M. Browne, and M. Evington, 3. learned and godly Preachers: who ſpake materially in the behalfe of M. Dorrell, if it would haue pleaſed the L. B. of London to haue produced their depoſitions at large and vncorrupted. The L. B. of London ſtill promiſed, That when all was ſaid that could bee, M. Dorrell ſhould haue time enough to anſwere at large to every particular, as he oft deſired. But when it came to the point he was cut of from ſpeaking: So that he ſaid nothing to any of the Cir-

cumstances concerning confederacy with Sommers, or of teaching the other 3. and yet was condemned for teaching all 4. to counterfeit. Neither would they reade any worde of any of the 17. depositions that were taken by commission from Yorke: a copie wherof he eftsoones presented vnto thē. Notwithstanding also they had twice before (in open Court) taken the like from him. Which proceedings M. Dorrell iudgeth to bee against these rules of Gods worde, *Rebuke not an elder but admonish him as a father, Receave no accusation against an elder but vnder. 2. or 3. witnesses. And the Iudges shall make dilligent inquisition, & if the accuser be found false, &c. As I heare I iudge, and my iudgement is iust*; and against the practise of the Iewes, yea of the Priests, who vrged Christ to answer for him selfe; Of the Romanes, Of other her Maiesties Courts of Iustice, where both parties bee not onely permitted to pleade and prove for them selues, but publication also of Depositions is graunted certen dayes before hearing, at what tyme both parties are heard at large, there being great care had of the credit of the copies of the Depositiōs. Yea against the practise of the Assises, where murtherers and fellons

1. Tim. 5. 8. 19.
Deut. 19. 18
Ioh. 5. 30. & 7. 51.
Mat. 26. 62.
Act. 25. 16.

may

may ſpeake for thē ſelves & except againſt the Iury or witneſſes what they cā. So that M. Dorr. complayneth that in a matter of ſo great importance wherin Chriſt for his names ſake, & his people for their information ſake, haue great intereſt, hee is yet condemned without forme or iudgment.

The Eccleſiaſticall Commiſſioners may proceede ſummarie & de plano, & ſine forma iudicii, That is ſummarily, & without forme of iudgement. Anſwer.

It is true, but adde *Non ſic index litem abbreviare debet, quin probationes neceſſaria & legittimæ defenſiones (ne veritas omittetur) admittantur*, that is: The Iudge ought not otherwiſe to ſhorten the contentiō, but ſo (leaſt truth be omitted) that neceſſary proofes & lawfull defences may be admitted. Againe *Si occaſione clauſularum memoratarum aliquid conſtiterit in alterius preiudicium conſtitutum, id viribus caret; In ca. eam quæ de reſc*: that is, If by occaſion of the mencioned clauſes (to wit *ſūmarie*, &c.) there ſhall be any thing ordered or decreed to the preiudice of an other, ſuch an order or decree is of no validitie. Sec: If the high Cōmiſſioners exerciſe ſuch a tranſcendent authoritie, that they proceed when they will ſo without Reply.

forme

forme of iudgment, that neceſſary proofes and lawful defence will not bee admitted. Their proceedings are to bee accompted rather tyrannicall then lawfull, for then none can be innocent whom they will accuſe. 3. The very clauſes (*ſummarie &c.*) doe ſhew that ſuch a courſe is to be taken, when they want time, but in trying this caſe they haue had time enough, ſo that they haue ſent commiſſion after commiſſion, and taken examination vpon examinacion, and therefore their not admitting M. Dorrell his neceſſary proofes and lawfull defences doth argue that (beeing ſecretly perſwaded) in their conſciences that there was no counterfetting, they would haue truth omitted. Otherwiſe if they were aſſured of coũterfetting, they cannot but know, but that the more liberty, M. Dorrel hath to plead and prove, the more to his ſhame will his impoſture appeare.

Anſwerable to their proceedings, is their iudgment (if it may be ſo called) conſidering the L. B. of London doth forbid the Regiſter to give M. Dorrel a copie thereof, or of the act of that dayes determination, whereof (belike) hee is aſhamed. For they punniſhed M. Moore only for his opinion that heere was no counterfetting, and that

as

as grievouſly as M. Dorrel, for teaching (as they ſay) eleven to counterfeit, depriving both of their Miniſtery & cõmitting both to cloſe impriſonment, vntill further puniſhment were determined. And thats not yet perpetuall impriſonment, though this alſo hath bene often threatned. But not one of ſo many ſuppoſed counterfets is towards any puniſhment, no not Sommers who is guilty of blaſphemy, if he did coũterfeit, but rather he hath ben made much of, ſince he accuſed M. Dorrell. As for the Popiſh exorciſts in Lancàſhire (which play their pageant with Iane Aſhton) and thoſe in Nottingham who chaced (as they affirme) the Divell in Sommers with the ſigne of the Croſſe. None of theſe are once called into queſtion. In which proceedings M. Dorrell obſerveth. 1. Firſt matter of Iuſtifying him ſelfe, as thus: Cloſe impriſonment (a ſtrange puniſhment after a cauſe publikly & largely debated on the plaintifs ſide) argueth a feare, that Maiſter Dorrell would iuſtifie himſelfe to ſo many as would (if permitted) reſort to him, whiche preſumptiõ is ſo much the more pregnant, becauſe Maiſter Moore was likewiſe committed to cloſe impriſonmẽt only for holding a good opinion of M. Dorr.

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dealing in diſpoſſeſſion, and becauſe the Archb. ſaid, *If they were abroade they would infect the common wealth.* Which feare they conceive not of Popiſh Prieſts, whoſe opinions be more dangerous then that of M. Moore: neither neede they to conceive feare of M. Dorrell, if he had ben manifeſtly detected, for then every one would be aſhamed of him. Againe, if M. Dorr. were manifeſtly convicted, of teaching eleaven to counterfet, without doubt, ſome ſhamefull and publike puniſhment would be ſone inflicted for an example to other, without taking ſo long time for determination, and not onely perpetuall impriſonment would bee threatned, leaſt thereby they ſhould ſeeme Murtherers of the perſons, and ſmootherers of the cauſe. Moreover, If the Commiſſioners did not ſecretly thinke counterfeiting to be but a pretended matter, ſome of thē would haue vrged that (as heretofore Miſtres *Pinder*, and Miſtres *Brigges* their daughters were compelled to confeſſe ſuch counterfeiting at Paules croſſe, ſo) ſome of ſo many coũterfeitts diſcouered at one time, ſhould be puniſhed for example, leaſt by the forbearing of ſo many, the number of ſuch coũterfets ſhould daily encreaſe. Sec: M. Dorr. obſer-

obſerveth partiality and vnequall dealing, ſomwhat like that of deliuering *Barrabas*, & crucifying *Ieſus*: but heereinworſe, for then it was the peoples deede, but now to the grief of al the godly (in city & coũtry) that know both man & matter. Yea flatly againſt theſe words of God. *He that iuſtifieth the wicked and he that condemneth the iuſt even they both are abomination to the Lord.* For Somm. his wickednes is notorious and (to ſay nothing of M. Dorrell) M. Moore having hadde experience of Gods power, and Satans malice in theſe 7. in Lancaſhire, knowing the godlines & honeſty of M. Dorr: and the periury of Sommers, acquainted with the teſtimony of many faithfull eye witneſſes, ſeeing (himſelfe) Sommers in a moſt ſtrange fit before the Commiſſioners at Nott: and hearing frivolous Allegacions and Circumſtances againſt M. Dorrell not ſuffered to receaue anſwer, can not (in honeſty) but continew, not onely a good opinion, but a good report alſo, of M. Dorrell his dealing about the diſpoſſeſſion of Sommers, & the other three: according to that of *Peter and Iohn: We can not but ſpeake the thinges we haue ſeene & heard.* Nay it is cõtrary to a * Statute which prouideth that an exigent ſhall not

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not go out against the accessary vntill the principall bee attainted by outlawry or otherwise, and cõtrarie to the course of iustice in *Germany*, where not onely a Priest was punished for teaching to counterfeit possessiõ, but the partie likewise so taught yea a begger also, for such counterfeiting were tormented in a wheele 2. howers, and then hanged.

erus præst. mon, 4. ca. 27.

wer. *Thomas Darling (one of the coũterfeiters) was laid in the coũter in Southwark 7. weeks & otherwise punished. But if none of the coũterfeiters had bene punished, yet it followeth not that the Bb. had any grudge against M. Dorr. & M. Moore that might be probably supposed, to be the roote of their partialitie.*

eply. If *Darl.* were punished for coũterfeiting, then the verdit of 12. men and sentence of Iudge *Anderson* (whereby a witch was cõdemned for tormẽting *Darling* by her familiar) are called into questiõ to the preiudice of her Ma^ts Court, & contrary to the statu. of 27. *Ed.* 3. *ca.* 1. 2. But indeed *Darl.* was not imprisoned for coũterfeiting, but for not cõfessing coũterfeiting, & denying it after such confession was drawne from him. As may appeare by that is aforeshewed; by the not punishing of *Sõm.* & by not calling *Darl.* (at the last day of hearing)

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to anſwer the diſclaiming his cõfeſſiõ, but preſently after they releaſed him & his vncle of his band. 3 The L. Bb. rigorous dealing with M. Dorr. & M. Moore doth of neceſſitie argue either *zeale* againſt the horrible ſin of coũterfeiting poſſeſſiõ, or *grudg* againſt the perſons. The former it is not, for thẽ (without dout) they would not only diligently ſeek out the ſin, but puniſh it alſo ſeverely whereſoever they finde it, at leaſt, in ſome of ſo many coũterfeits diſcovered about the ſame time. But ſo they do not; Therefore it followeth, there is ſome grudg againſt M. Dor. & M. Moore though the cauſe be not readily perceyved. 4. But indeed ſundry cauſes may be perceived of all not willingly blinde. 1. The hatred wch the L. Bb. (*Cant.* & *London*) haue againſt thoſe that deſire reform. of the church (among whõ they accompt M. Dor. and M. Moore) whom they perſecute more egerly then Papiſts, as if they were more ielous of their own miter thẽ of the Queens crown. Which their Articles in viſitatiõs, & other their proceedings do more then manifeſt. Yea they ſo loth ſuch profeſſors, that they cannot brook faſting & prayer, as they vſe it, without ſome taſt of the leaven of the Phariſees. 2. They would gladly haue this mat-

matter for a complement of that sclaũderous and schismaticall booke of *Scottizing Genevating Discipline*, that (through M. Dorrell sides) they might goare all reformed Churches about vs, and all desirers of reformatiõ amongst vs. In this sort, *These Disciplinarians not prevayling by the conspiracy of Hacket, nor by the libelling of Martin, nor threatning with Vdall, (yet fearing to attempt the rebellion of Scotland and Geneva for their reformation) would obteyne credit by working miracles in casting out Devills.* To which purpose the L. B. of London and his Advocat, have confidentdently and openly (but most falsly) spokẽ. Lastly, they must needes iustifie the L. B. of Londons wordes; who (as is said) vaunted that sith he had taken *M. Dorr.* cause in hand, he would haue the credit of it.

But all the premisses wel considered, *M. Dorr.* appealeth to God, the church, & the Queene to iudge: whether he be iustly punished for teaching to coũterfeit possessiõ &c. or the L. Bb. of Cant. & Lond. (overrulers of this case) haue not heerein shewed themselves the adversaries of *Iesus*. Sith to the glory of his Name at the fasting and prayer of his people, vncleane Spirits haue ben cast out by the finger of God.

To the Christian and indifferent Reader.

THE Report *before promised (for some causes not sent with this treatise to the presse) was omitted so long, as that (in meane while) the booke against M. Dorrell begotte (as for som reasons it may seeme) by one, to wit th' authour of* Scottizing Genevating discipline, *is come foorth in deede; but fathered (as a bastard) vpon another, viz. S. H. Whereof I thought good to take knowledge, and to referre some fewe things to thy Christian consideration.*

First concerning the Publishing thereof, It is to be observed, that as copies of Depositions were denied before hearing, and M. Dorrell not suffred to answer (as he should) at hearing, So he is traduced in print after hearing, though he be yet in sure holde, and therefore without conuenient meanes to reply in such sort, as this case requireth. Is not this to binde a man, and then to fight with him? Hath not the publisher of M. Dorrels apologie *some reason to call such courses* exorbitant?

Secondly, concerning the Matter: It is to be considered, That howsoeuer the Discouerie of M. Dorrels practises in teaching sundry to counterfeit possession, be only pretended; yet D. Barlowes opinion That in these dayes there is no possession *must needes be heere and there maintayned, and yet not directly. I call it D. Barlowes opinion, Because in processe of disputatiō the last Commencemēt in Cambridge, he defended the same; yea so, that he would haue no possessiō (but obsession) in Christes time. Notwithstanding that worthy Vniversity would not sufferhim at first to professe so grosse an error, but (inserting this word Ordinary) compelled him to set vp his question to this effect,* In these dayes there is no Ordinary possession, &c. *Now to what purpose is* Possession *so simply denied? Marry, to cut Mai. Dorrels combe. For, if there be no* Possession *at all, then Sommers was not possessed, and then M. Dorrels supposed crowne of glory may proue but a withered garland. Nay verily. If this were so, yet they gaine nothing thereby, neither is M. Dorrels cause the worse. For what if there be* Obsessiō? *& so if Sommers were thus affected and tormented indeede, as he appeared in shew, is M. Dorrell then to be condemned as an impostor?*

Yea

Yea further, admit Sommers to haue counterfaited: Why ſhould M. Dorrell deceiued by him, be puniſhed? Was that good man, of reuerend memorie (M. Fox) deceyued by Anne Brigges & Rachel Pindar, *called into queſtion for the ſame? Hee was not.*

But how is this abſolut deniall of poſſeſſion proued? Firſt, forſooth, by an Induction not vrged as a reaſon, but inſinuated like a fallacy, thus to be collected: Wil. Sommers, Tho. Darling, Kath. Wright, the ſeauen in Lancaſhire, &c. Martha Broſſier (*whoſe matter is diſcourſed by* Abraham Hartwell *& publiſhed in the very nick with* S. H. *his* Diſcouery) were coũterfeits: Therfore (*as it is concluded p.* 77.) a Magiſtrate ſaide to Mengus, Of 50. exorciſtes 49. are counterfeits. To whom Mengus anſwered: If I were not preſent, you would ſo iudge of me. *O worthy* Induction *from a moſt ſufficient enumeration of vndoubted particulars. But marke (good Reader) how like a ſquint-eyed man S. H. in his parting blow lookes one way, and ſtrikes another. For in the title he pretendeth to diſcouer Maiſter Dorrells bad practiſing but with 4: and yet, in ſundry places of the diſcouery, hee laboureth to proue the 7. in* Lancaſhire *to be alſo counterfeits, yea, though he confeſſe*

pa.4. that, touching thē examinations haue not bene taken. If the L.B. of London had tryed at first, how his Chaplaine could (by verie Witt) without farther examinations haue made th'other 4. Counterfeits in the opiniō of all that would beleeue him, his Lp. might haue saued great charges, and paines bestowed in hunting after their supposed counterfeiting. Here is yet another note vpō this Induction not to be forgottē, viz. That S.H. presuming (belike) to be borne out, doth call into question the sentences of death giuen by her Maiesties Iustices of Oier and Determiner vpon the Witches, that bewitched the 7. in Lancashire, and the boy of Burton, to the publique and perpetuall preiudice of those her Maiesties Courts of Assises.

Secondly, Absolute deniall of possession is faced out by a ridiculous and slight (not answering, but) evading from arguments framed by S.H. him self from the word for possession, &c. the refutation whereof I referre to some treatise that may be heereafter: also from the volūtary confessions of Witches thēselues; who, at their death haue confessed, That they sent Divels into parties possessed. Indeed, if Witches by deniall would excuse themselues, Such deniall for sundry reasons

might

might bee thought insufficient. But seeing many Witches, in sundry Kingdomes & ages, haue, by their voluntarie confessions, iustified evidences and sentences giuen against them, and when? Euen at their death when they see no hope to saue them selues by persisting in deniall, what reason is there, why they may not bee thought guilty of sending euill spirits into the possessed, whereof they were conuicted? S. H. auoucheth none, but suggesteth (pag. 39.) that learned men haue sufficiently confuted this already. But S. H. are you ashamed of your learned men, or of their reasons, that you neither quote th'one nor set downe th'other? Must I helpe at a pinch? If memory faile me not (as it may be it did S. H.) M. Scot imputeth such confessions to a stronge imagination arising from Melancholy the predominant humor of old women and such like. O superstitious catholique Melãcholy, that no lesse strangle thẽ strongly deludeth so many young, aswell as old, men, aswell as women, and that at their executions! Tell me S. H. what you thinke bona fide: Was it Melancholy that caused Hartley (who bewitched the 7. in Lancashire) stifly to deny, both at the barre and gallowes, his diuelish Witchcraft: & yet when he saw that breaking an halter would

In his Discouery of witchcraft

not deliuer him from hãging (as the Diuell had promiſed) then penitently to confeſſe, that all wherewith M. Starky (in whoſe houſe the 7. poſſeſsed were) had charged him, was very true? Yet admit the reaſon. But know withal, that your learned men intend theroby to diſpoue not only poſſeſſion, but all witchcraft whatſoeuer, otherwiſe then by poyſoning. Are you S.H. of that opinion too? Why ſhould I doubt it? For doe not you hold (pag. 36.) That Witches cannot ſend Diuels into men and women? and, Is it not as eaſie for Witches to ſent Diuels Into, as Vnto men? Heere Doctors doubt. But D. Barlowes reaſon at Cambridge ſtrikes all dead. For (ſaith he) one ſubſtãce cannot enter into another. Heere is a dead blowe indeede. For, If neither ayre (which is a ſubſtance) nor meate can enter into our bodyes, what will become of vs? If either enter, why cãnot the Diuel, ſith he is a ſpirite? But admit that it is an harder matter to ſende the Diuell Into, then Vnto a man: I meane ſo Vnto, as to torment him, yet (me thinkes) S. H. doeth holde the deniall of one, aſwell as of th'other. For, by th'authoritie of the ſame authours, who deny witchcraft in ſending Diuells both Vnto & Into men, he likewiſe indefinitly concludeth that

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his discourse against the cõfessions of Witches. Againe, Is it not likely, That * birdes of a fether will fly togeather? Further, D. Barlowes reason at Cambridge Why in these dayes there is no possession, was this: Christ came to dissolue the works of darknes, & vpon the Crosse he triumphed ouer powers and principalities: Ergo, There is nowe no possession. He may conclude aswel, Ergo, There is now no witchcraft: yea no murder, no pride, no Idolatry, &c. Moreover, There is reason why it is expedient for S. H. indefinitly and implicatiuely to make witchraft doubtfull. For, If there be no witchcraft at all, then may he conclude, All M. Dorrels possessiõs (which ar said to be by witchcraft) must needes be counterfeitings. Who would loose such an argument? But consider (good Reader) whether such a conclusion tend not to the cõfirmation of Atheists. If sõ: may we not feare, that Witches & Atheists may hope for more fauour with thẽ, then M. Dor. The rather, if we cõsider 2. actions of S. H. his L. & master on friday 8. dayes at the Session in Lond. First, howe vnwilling hee was to finde "Witchcraft if his L. could haue overruled that court: for notwithstãding he heard sufficiẽt witnesses testifying grieuous things, & saw a yõg girle falling into a most terrible fit

* D. Barlo. & Abrah. Hartwell belong to the L. B. of Can. S. H. to the L. B. of Lond.

" Concerning Anne Kerke, spoken of in the end.

get

yet he ſmiled (at no laughing matter, as ſome of the Bench tolde his L.) ſaying, That hee ſawe nothing that might not be counterfeited, and tolde, how many Counterfeits he had lately diſcouered. Whereupon Iudge Anderſon, and other of the Bench thought it neceſſarie for the ſatisfying of the Iurie to vrge the Scriptures for proofe that there is Witchcrafte, and (of their owne knowledge) to tell of ſundry bewitched, yea poſſeſſed out of whom Diuels ſpake: and of a childe bewitched to death whoſe eyes were faſt cloſed, yet when the Witch came in preſence they opened, and (as it were) ſtared vpon the Witch. Second: How earneſt his L. was to free an Atheiſt then and there arraigned for blaſphemie againſt God. For notwithſtanding his L. acknowledged that the Atheiſt had bene before the high Commiſſion for ſuch blaſphemie, yet he pleaded that the ſecular power had nothing to doe with him vntill the ſpiritual iuriſdiction had pronoũced him obſtinate in his blaſphemie. Vpon whoſe wordes the Atheiſt tooke holde and heart, openly and impudently to ſay, My Lord, if any heere can proove there is a God, I will beleeue it. Would the L. B. haue done ſuch a part if Mai. Dorrell had bene then and there arraigned for teaching

to counterfeit possession? To drawe towards an ende. Whereas S.H. his Discoverie consisteth partly of matter of Opinion, viz. a close fight against possession, at least in these dayes: and of matter of Fact, viz. a bearing downe of Mai. Dorrell with a tumultuous riot of wordes as a Teacher of sundry to counterfeit possession: This (I hope) I may presume to saye touching the former, that if S. H. will take in hande directly and syllogistically to conclude his negatiue opinion from the Scriptures, some (no doubt) of M. Dorrels friendes (so oft by him provoked) wil returne (to vse his own wordes pag. 324) matter sufficient to shewe his skill in. As for the matter of Fact, this I dare boldly say: That if M. Dorrell doe not refute all imputations & arguments materiall, which are not sufficiently answerd in this Collection (provided hee may haue libertie) all his friendes will abandon him: yea the Narrator, Publisher of his apologie, and this Collector, if they be alive & make coscience of their wayes. I say, If they be aliue, because if they be all one (as some may suppose, and I haue heard presumptions giuen so to thinke) then they, in one, be departed this life.

In meane while, I desire thee (good Reader) to consider one thing with me, that is,

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whether it may not be concluded, That as Raking of riches doeth manifest the vnsatisfyed pouertie of a couetous minde; so the Raking of matter, euen from papistes, and that to no good purpose: The examining of M. Dorrell (at seuerall tymes) vpon 8. or 9. skore interrogatories; and the deposing of 52. witnesses (as S. H. reckoneth pag. 13.) doeth not manifest an vnsatisfied minde, and (by consequence) the pouertie of S. H. his cause. Which point, that is, of the Prelates their not beeing satisfied (in their secret perswasion) touching M. Dorrel his guiltines, may the rather be conceaved, For that, within these fewe dayes, notwithstanding Ma. Dorrell, and Ma. Moore were both deposed from the Ministerie, and committed to close prison, there to remayne vntil order were taken for their further punishment, (as S. H. reporteth pa. 9.) yet for all that, they haue offered (by M. Barker the Register, who went of purpose to M. Dorrell in the Gatehouse) libertie vpon these conditions, That they should not iustifie their cause, nor meddle any more with prayer, and fasting for parties possessed.

Which good motion of graunting libertie (I say not vpon such conditions) to Preachers, of whose Ministery the Church may

haue

haue good vſe, in theſe tymes, when Prieſts and Papiſtes multiply and practiſe ſo faſt, I could wiſh the Reuerende Prelates would follow, and doe that of loue towards Chriſt *his* Church *and* Goſpell, *which the Gouernours of* Philippi *did for feare of the* Romanes, *to wit, They deliuered* Paul *out of priſon with credit, whom they had puniſhed more ſeuerely then caſting out a Diuell had deſerued. But how ſoeuer it ſhall pleaſe God to mooue the heartes of our Reuerend Prelates, Let me intreat thee (Chriſtian Reader) to ſuſpende thy iudgement in M.* Dorrels *till M.* Dorrell, *or ſome of his friendes haue made further aunſwere then heere is, or can bee made: and then to iudge as thou ſhalt ſee cauſe. And ſo I paſſe to the promiſed* Report, *accompanied with another of like argument.* Act. 16. 38. 39. 23. 18.

A RE-

A REPORT,

Contayning a brief Narration of certain diuelliſh and wicked witcheries, practized by Oliffe Barthram alias Doll Barthram of Stradbrook in the County of Suffolke, vpon Ioane Iorden the Servant of Symon Fox of the ſame Towne: For which, ſhe was arraigned before the right Ho the L chief Iuſtice of England condemned and executed at S. Edmondsbury in Suffolke the 12. of Iulye. 1599.

ABout midſomer laſt, the ſaid *Doll Barthram*, falling out with the ſaid *Ioane Iorden* for refuſing to giue her of her maiſters goods, practiſed and deviſed, to afflict the ſaid *Ioane* by witcheries: as, through Gods permiſſion by the meanes of Sātā it came to paſſe; which in briefe was thus.

Firſt the ſaid Doll Barthrā ſent 3. Toads to trouble her in her bed, not ſuffering her to reſt. The firſt, being thrown out into the middeſt of the chamber, returned, and ſat croaking on her beds ſide: which being thrown out of the window; another within fewe dayes after came and vexed her againe; which was taken and burnt. After that within a while came the 3d. which

Ioane

Ioane was counſelled to burne her ſelfe; and going downe ſtayres to doe ſo, ſhe was violently thrown to the ſtayers foot, there lying (a while) for dead. And when this Toade began to burne, (which *Simon Fox* had put into the fire,) a flame aroſe at the ſtayers foote where the toade lay when Ioane fell, & grew ſo great, that it ſeemed to them to indanger the houſe, yet no hurt was don.

After this, On Satterday the 9. of Iune, in the ſenſe of * many of good accoumpt and credit, A Spirit (which had ben there the night before, and ſaid then, beeing asked, that his name was *Gyles*, & that he came down the chimney in the likenes of a cat) came nowe againe about eleven a clock at night; firſt ſcraping on the wals, then knocking, after that ſhufling in the ruſhes: and then (as his vſuall maner was) he clapped the maide on the cheekes about halfe a skore times as to awake her; and, (as oft times els he did) he kiſſed her 3. or 4. times and ſlauered on her: and, (lying on her breſt) he preſſed her ſo ſore that ſhe could not ſpeake; at other times hee held her handes that ſhe could not ſtirre, and reſtrayned her voice that ſhe could not anſwer.

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The Shape which they ſawe the Spirite then to haue, was a thick darke ſubſtance about a foote high; like to a ſugar lofe, white on the top. And (being charged) he did ſhoote vp in all their ſightes as high againe as he ſhewed himſelfe before.

As this ſpirit had a ſhape, ſo had he alſo an audible voyce: by which he ſpake and vttered many thinges. This voyce was not the maides, neither from her, nor yet of any other ſaue of the ſpirit it ſelfe. For; (beſides that the maide denyed it,) ſhe & the ſpirit were heard ſpeak both at once; alſo, her lips were ſeene not to moue, when the ſpirit ſpake; and, ſome ſtanding neerer to th'one then to th'other, did ſenſibly diſcerne and diſtinguiſh both their voyces. Neither was this the voyce of any counterfait confederate; for, (to put this out of doubt) the houſe was ſearched, the parties in the maides preſence (except Io. Sheereman, M. Randall, and Sy. Fox) were ſtrangers, the roomes vnder and adioyning to her, were full of people, and the houſe was beſett with divers who came to ſee and heare theſe ſtrang accidents, which indeed they did; for the voyce was eaſily heard to them all.

This Spirit being demanded diverſe queſtions,

tions, returned anſwers; ſaying, (among diverſe other things,) *Ioane, Ioane, I come for thy life; I will haue it, I am a Boy, a Boy; my name is Gyles; an old woman that dwells in the ſtreete gaue mee that name, to witt, Doll Barthram; She ſent me; I haue ſerued her 10. yeares, yea 20. yeares; She is now in priſon*, (as indeede ſhe was); *Nan Barthram ſent me now; I will kill Ioane to morrow night; I will teare her in peeces; She hath giuen her life and ſoule to mee* (which *Ioane* in parte acknowledging, viz. that ſhe had given him her life, hee laughed *Ho, Ho, Ho.*) To this whē *John Sheereman* defying him) replyed, that he ſhould not haue her life, he ſaid, *I wil haue thine then; I come to thee, I come*; & with that, offered towards him, to the great aſtoniſhment & feare of him and the reſt preſent. And yet thus for that time he vaniſhed away.

But, not long after, he returned againe; in maner as at the firſt (except ſcraping the wals.) When, vpō occaſion of talke touching one *Cavers* wife, in the preſence of many, he ſaid: *Tom*, (which was another of the Spirites of the ſaid *Doll*,) *and I, at Doll Barthrams commandement, did hang her. But firſt I led her into a ditch vp to the chyn and could not drowne her, and there-*

fore

fore I brought her out againe. Then Tom brought a rope and put it vnder her chaps, and I pulled her vp and hung her. Which ſeemeth to haue ben ſo, becauſe of the ſtrangnes of it. For, the rope werewithall *Cauers* wife was hanged, was but put vnder her chaps, not about her neck: and the nooſe was ſo bigge, that three mens heds might haue ſlipt through it at once.

Moreover, this Spirite then declared, That he, (at *Doll Barthams cõmandment*) had killed a child, in the womb of the mother, by nipping out the braines; and that hee entred into another partie and killed him, by tearing his heart in peeces. Both which ſeeme to be true alſo: for, the woman was deliuered of a dead child, & the man did dye in a very ſtrange maner; and both at the ſame time that the Spirit declared. Then, after many ſpeaches vſed by the ſpirit, as, *that hee would kill Ione, and teare Iohn Sheereman in pieces; that he was their God; and that he would not be content with the life of Ioane only, but would haue alſo the liues of Fox, his wife, children, and cattell, and that by the commaundement of Doll Bartharm*, hee went away for that night.

But Satan and the Witch, nothing contented

ented with that which as yet had ben don,
returned againe iiſ more grieuous ſort then
before. For, in the preſence of * many credi-
ble perſons, there was ſeene a lump to ariſe
in her body as big as a mans fiſt; which aſ-
cended vpwardes in her body till it came to
her throate, & there ſetled as big as a mans
arme. With this the maide was ſomewhat
vnruly, and therefore was bound in a chaire
with a long towell, very faſt. But ſhe (or ra-
ther the Divell in her) ſtrugled and ſtrained
ſo ſore, that it brake in pieces. Being againe
bound in the chair, ſixe ſtronge men leaned
with their whole ſtrength thereon, each al-
ſo ſetting one foote on the rounde of the
chaire to keepe it down. But ſhe, (though
ſo bound) notwithſtãding all their ſtrength,
remoued the chaire round about the houſe,
a yard at a time, they hanging thereon.

* Of whõ 4. were Sir Nicolas Bacons men, ſent of purpoſe to bring true report.

After this fit ended, the maide was had to
bed: And about eleaven a clock the Spirit
came; not after his vſuall maner, but with a
great ſtroke on the bordes, like the fall of a
greate ſtone. Wherewith, the people awoke,
and the maide cried, *Helpe, Helpe:* & then,
a thicke ſhadow was ſeene to goe vp to the
maides bed. Shortly after which, the maide
was takẽ out, & throwne ſo violẽtly againſt
the wall, as if it would haue driven out the

ſide of the chamber. Then ſearch being made for the maid, ſhe was found lying vnderneath the ſtanding bed: From whence, it was as much as fower men could doe to pluck her. Neither was this great throw, and heavy waight, the only ſtrange thinges in this her fit: For, her eyes were ſunck into her head an inch. Her head and body were bent backwards, almoſt to her hips. She lay as it were dead. Her teeth were ſo faſt cloſed, that a man could not opē them, though with all his ſtrength he aſſayed it with his dagger and a key. And, (that which ſtrang is,) a ſtiffe dry Ruſh being put into her noſtrels, ſo far, as it might touch her braines in the iudgment of them that were preſent, yet ſhe moved nothing thereat; neither at the violent bending of her fingers; nor yet at a great quantity of *Aqua-vitæ*, which was powred into her mouth.

In which caſe ſhe having lyen halfe an hower, at laſt ſhe opened one of her eyes gazing there with very ſtrangly; then th'other, crying, *ô Barthram, thou haſt killed mee.* Then, being layed in her bed, ſhe ſo ſtriued to get out, that all there preſent (which were not a few for ſuch a purpoſe,) could ſcarſe hold her therein. And this is the ſumme of that wch happened to this maide bewitched.

An-

Another Report of like Argument.

IN Caſtle Alley neere Broken wharfe in *London*, there dwelt a witch called *Anne Kerke*; who for her notorious miſchievous witcheries heereafter in brief deſcribed, was arraigned in *London* the 30. of November 1599. before the right honorable the Lorde *Anderſon* & other of her Maieſties Iuſtices, and then condemned, and executed at *Tyburne* the 4. of December following.

To let paſſe the Evidence, that of long time ſhe had ben ſuſpected for a witch; I will ſet downe the ſumme of th'other evidences giuen in againſt her.

Firſt, this witch falling out with a woman in the ſtreete, ſaid ſhe would bee meete with her, or hers. Wherevpon the woman going home and ſitting by the fire with her child in her lap, it gaue a great skreeke, and was ſuddenly changed; and after that continually pined away till it dyed.

After whoſe death, her other child going vp *Bredſtreet Hill*, met with this witch; who asked her how her ſiſter did. But before ſhe could make anſwer, ſhe was ſtricken downe in a very ſtrange maner; her mouth beeing drawne aſide like a purſe, her teeth gnaſhing togeather, her mouth foming, and her eyes

ſtaring the reſt of her body being ſtrangely diſfigured. When the witch was gon, ſhe recouered out of this traũce; howbeit ſhe was ſtill oftimes caſt into the like. This, the maide her ſelfe depoſed: who being willed by the Lorde *Anderſon*, to "ſhew how ſhe was tormented; ſhe ſaid ſhe could not ſhew it, but when the fit was on her.

To trie like if ſe counfeited.

Another time, this Witch taking diſpleaſure with a woman for not bidding her to her childes Chriſtening, tormented the child twice or thrice a day in ſtrange maner, vntill the Father with others went to mother *Gillams*; who tolde them, that the childe was foreſpoken, and that the witch had ben (as indeed ſhe was) twice with the mother of the child before they came home; and that, for the childes recouery they ſhould cut of a piece of the witches coate with a payre of ſheeres, & burne it togeather with the childs vnder cloth: which they did, and the childe accordingly was healed.

welling the nkſide.

Againe, at another time, this witch fell out with an Inkeeper; and in revengement, bewitched his only childe ſo ſtrangely, as that by no means of Phyſik which he could get, it could be recouered; but ſtill it was from time to time tormented, till it dyed. But before the death, the Father (finding no helpe by

by Phyſicke) went to a cuning man (as they call them;) who told him, that the cauſer of his childes torments was one that was converſant in his houſe: and (after promiſe made of not revealing the partie) he ſhewed him in a glaſſe this witch, *Anne Kerke*. After this, this man the Father of the childe, met this witch comming out of his neighbours dore, and making ſtay till ſhe was gon, tolde his neighbour that ſhe was a witch, and that ſhe had bewitched his childe to death. Whereupon he going home, fell ſick and dyed.

Beſides all theſe, among other miſchiefes don by Satans inſtrument in the houſe of one M. *Nayler* dwelling in Thames ſtreet neere Broken wharf, ſhe tormẽted his ſonne *George* in ſuch grievous maner that he dyed. So alſo did ſhe torment his daughter *Anne* till ſhe dyed: who was oftimes vexed wth a frenzines: and with an evill ſpirit, to which this maide in her Fathers hearing did often talke. And being demaunded who was the cauſer of theſe her torments, the ſpirit which was within her ſaid, that one would come after who ſhould "diſcouer the cauſer, and the truth of all; as afterwardes it came to paſſe by *Ione Nayler*, another of the ſaide M. *Naylers* daughters.

"For yet th did n ſuſpect Anne

For ſo it was, That money being given to poore

poore at the buriall of the ſaid *Anne Nayler*; This witch was vexed that ſhe had none, being a pariſhioner; and therefore practiſed againſt the ſaid *Ioane Nayler* alſo. Who the next night after her ſiſters buriall, was tormented with an evill ſpirit, which ſpake in her oftimes in the hearing of her Parents; ſaying, *Giue me thy liuer, thy lights, thy heart, thy ſaule, &c; then thou ſhalt be releaſed, then I will depart frō thee*: alſo; *Goe, take thy lace & hang thy ſelfe: Go into the next roome and hang thy ſelf in the iack rope, and ſo thou ſhalt be releaſed.* She was oftimes grievouſly tormented and in a traunce, during which her mouth was turned to th'one ſide, her ioynćts ſo ſhrunke vp that the ſoles of her feete did beate togither, her ſhoulder bones did ſtrike one againſt another, ſo, as that they were heard to rattle, to the terror of them preſent. And (according to the wordes of the ſpirit in her ſiſter *Anne*) ſhe oft ſaid, that mother *Kerke* had bewitched her. And when the maide (according as ſome had willed her to doe) did reach forth her hands to ſcratch this mother *Kerke*, they were ſo faſt cloſed that none could open thē. Whervpon, her Father ſuſpected this *Anne Kerke* of witchcraft, & procured a warrant from Sir *Richard Martin* to fetch her before him, he being thē in the

houſe

houſe of the ſaid M. *Nayl.* & in the preſence of the maide. But ſo ſoone as the witch came to the dore, ſhe fel into her former traũce, her handes being againe ſo cloſed as they could not be opened, Sir *Rich. Martin* himſelfe aſſaying it. Into the like traunce the maide did alſo fal being in the houſes of Sir *Iohn Hart*, & Sir *Steph. Slaney* (or *Some*) ſo ſoone as the witch (being by thẽ ſent for,) was entred into their dores: And the like alſo did ſhe fal into, being in the fields, at the ſame inſtant when the witch was bayled forth of priſon: as alſo being in the Seſſions houſe, when the iury were departing to cõſider of the matter. But that of Sir *R. Martin* is not heere to be omitted: who having heard that a witches hayre could not be cut, ſent for the ſaid *An. Kerke*, & cõmanded a Seriant to pull from her head 10. or 12. of her haires, & try if he could cut them. The Seriant did ſo; and offering to cut thẽ with a paire of Barbers Siſſers, they turned round in his hand: and the edges were ſo battered, turned, & quite ſpoiled, as that they would not cut any thing. Then the Seriant tooke the haire, and did put it into the fire to burne it; but the fire flew from it, and the haire in the middeſt thereof vnburnt.

Who is wiſe that he may obſerve theſe thinges? The righteous ſhall ſee and reioyce, and all iniquity ſhall ſtop her mouth. Pſalm. 107. 43. 42.